

(FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 17:16:37 ON 10 SEP 2003)

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 17:16:54 ON 10 SEP 2003

L1 1 S GABAPENTIN/CN
L2 1 S BACLOFEN/CN

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:17:42 ON 10 SEP 2003

L3 565 S L1 OR GABAPENTIN OR NEURONTIN OR (AMINOMETHYLCYCLOHEXANEACETI
L4 103092 S HUMECTANT OR (PROPYLENE GLYCOL)
L5 9 S L3 (1S) L4
L6 0 S L3/CLM AND L5/CLM

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 17:22:04 ON 10 SEP 2003

L7 39884 S HUMECTANT OR (PROPYLENE GLYCOL)
L8 3 S L3 (1S) L4
L9 13 S L3 AND L4
 SELECT L9 11 RN
L10 222528 S E1-E28
L11 15176 S L10 AND L4
L12 10458 S L10 (10A) L4
L13 160 S HUMECTANT (30A) (PROPYLENE GLYCOL)
L14 133 S L13 AND L10
L15 6921 S E4-E13 OR E24 OR E26
L16 0 S L13 AND L15
L17 32 S L4 AND L15

FILE 'USPATFULL' ENTERED AT 17:50:37 ON 10 SEP 2003

L18 6 S E4-E13 OR E24 OR E26
L19 6245 S BACLOFEN OR GABAPENTIN OR PREGABALIN OR (AMINOBUTYRIC ACID)
L20 3 S L19 (1S) HUMECTANT
L21 6471 S BACLOFEN OR GABAPENTIN OR PREGABALIN OR (AMINOBUTYRIC ACID) O
L22 3337 S L21 AND ((CAPSULE OR TABLET))
L23 569 S L21 AND ((CAPSULE OR TABLET) (2S) (L4))
L24 0 S L21 AND ((CAPSULE OR TABLET) (2S) (L15))
L25 0 S L21 AND ((CAPSULE OR TABLET) (2S) (L13))
L26 4 S L21 (2S) ((CAPSULE OR TABLET) (2S) (L4))
L27 65 S L23 AND L21/CLM

FILE 'REGISTRY' ENTERED AT 18:14:41 ON 10 SEP 2003

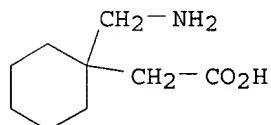
L28 STRUCTURE UPLOADED
L29 304 S L28 SSS FULL
L30 831 S L3 OR L29 OR L21
L31 0 S L30 AND HUMECTANT

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:16:02 ON 10 SEP 2003

L32 36981 S L3 OR L29 OR L21
L33 44 S L30 AND HUMECTANT

=> save all
ENTER NAME OR (END) :109674819/l
L# LIST L1-L33 HAS BEEN SAVED AS 'L09674819/L'

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
RN 60142-96-3 REGISTRY
CN Cyclohexaneacetic acid, 1-(aminomethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)
OTHER NAMES:
CN 1-(Aminomethyl)cyclohexaneacetic acid
CN CI 945
CN Gabapentin
CN Go 3450
CN GOE 2450
CN GOE 3450
CN Neurontin
FS 3D CONCORD
MF C9 H17 N O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISINSIGHT, ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*,
BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB,
CHEMCATS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGNL, DRUGPAT, DRUGU,
DRUGUPDATES, EMBASE, IFICDB, IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*,
MSDS-OHS, PHAR, PHARMASEARCH, PROMT, RTECS*, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN,
USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

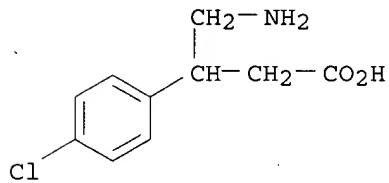
725 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1937 TO DATE)
29 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
728 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1937 TO DATE)

=> s baclofen/cn
L2 1 BACLOFEN/CN

=> d

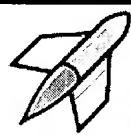
L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
RN 1134-47-0 REGISTRY
CN Benzenepropanoic acid, .beta.- (aminomethyl)-4-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)
OTHER CA INDEX NAMES:
CN Hydrocinnamic acid, .beta.- (aminomethyl)-p-chloro- (7CI, 8CI)
OTHER NAMES:
CN (.+-.)-Baclofen
CN .beta.- (4-Chlorophenyl)-.gamma.-aminobutyric acid
CN .beta.- (Aminomethyl)-p-chlorohydrocinnamic acid
CN .beta.- (p-Chlorophenyl)-.gamma.-aminobutyric acid
CN .beta.-p-Chlorophenyl-GABA
CN 4-Amino-3-(4-chlorophenyl)butyric acid
CN 4-Amino-3-(p-chlorophenyl)butyric acid
CN Ba 34647
CN Baclofen
CN Baclon
CN C 34647Ba

CN CIBA Ba 34647
CN DL-4-Amino-3-p-chlorophenylbutanoic acid
CN DL-Baclofen
CN dl-Baclofen
CN Lioresal
FS 3D CONCORD
DR 62594-36-9
MF C10 H12 Cl N O2
CI COM
LC STN Files: ADISNEWS, AGRICOLA, ANABSTR, BEILSTEIN*, BIOBUSINESS, BIOSIS,
BIOTECHNO, CA, CANCERLIT, CAOLD, CAPLUS, CASREACT, CBNB, CEN, CHEMCATS,
CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, DDFU, DIOGENES, DRUGPAT, DRUGU, EMBASE, IFICDB,
IFIPAT, IFIUDB, IPA, MEDLINE, MRCK*, MSDS-OHS, NIOSHTIC, PHAR,
PHARMASEARCH, PROMT, RTECS*, SPECINFO, SYNTHLINE, TOXCENTER, USAN,
USPAT2, USPATFULL
(*File contains numerically searchable property data)
Other Sources: EINECS**, WHO
(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)



PROPERTY DATA AVAILABLE IN THE 'PROP' FORMAT

1742 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1937 TO DATE)
41 REFERENCES TO NON-SPECIFIC DERIVATIVES IN FILE CA
1750 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1937 TO DATE)
1 REFERENCES IN FILE CAOLD (PRIOR TO 1967)



hyperdictionary

[English Dictionary](#)[Computer Dictionary](#)[Thesaurus](#)[Dream Dictionary](#)[Medical Dictionary](#)

Search Dictionary:

HUMECTANT

Pronunciation: hyoo'mektunt

[WordNet Dictionary](#)

Definition: [n] any substance that is added to another substance to keep it moist

See Also: matter, propanediol, propylene glycol, substance

[Webster's 1913 Dictionary](#)

Definition: \Hu*mec"tant\, a. [L. humectans, p. pr.]
Diluent. -- n. A diluent drink or medicine. [Obs.]

[Medical Dictionary](#)

Definition: Moistens or dilutes.

=> d 20-44 all, hitstr

L33 ANSWER 20 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1999:753060 CAPLUS
DN 131:356133
TI Solid compositions containing .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivatives
IN Aomatsu, Akira
PA Warner-Lambert Company, USA
SO PCT Int. Appl., 99 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K031-195
ICS A61K009-16; A61K047-18
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9959572	A1	19991125	WO 1999-US10186	19990510
	W: AE, AL, AU, BA, BB, BG, BR, CA, CN, CU, CZ, EE, GD, GE, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KP, KR, LC, LK, LR, LT, LV, MG, MK, MN, MX, NO, NZ, PL, RO, SG, SI, SK, SL, TR, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
	CA 2325045	AA	19991125	CA 1999-2325045	19990510
	AU 9940733	A1	19991206	AU 1999-40733	19990510
	BR 9910494	A	20010109	BR 1999-10494	19990510
	EP 1077691	A1	20010228	EP 1999-924164	19990510
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	EE 200000671	A	20020415	EE 2000-671	19990510
	NO 2000005765	A	20001114	NO 2000-5765	20001114
PRAI	JP 1998-133122	A	19980515		
	JP 1998-133112	A	19980515		
	WO 1999-US10186	W	19990510		

OS MARPAT 131:356133
AB The present invention provides a stabilized solid compn. contg. a 4-amino-3-substituted-butanoic acid deriv. which can be obtained by incorporating a **humectant** as a stabilizer. Bulk powders of gabapentin (250 g) were sprayed with 72 g water by means of a fluidized granulator and then dried to give gabapentin granular powders A. A second batch of bulk powders of gabapentin (250 g) were sprayed with a soln. of 5 g propylene glycol in 67 g water by means of the fluidized granulator and then dried to give gabapentin granular powders B. The gabapentin granular powders A and B obtained were stored under conditions and then the lactam formed in each of the powders was detd. by HPLC. E.g., gabapentin bulk powders stored for 4 wk at 50.degree. and 85% humidity did not show any degrdn.
ST solid compn aminobutyrate **humectant**; glycol butyrate amine solid compn
IT Drug delivery systems
(capsules; solid compns. contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs. and **humectants**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(granules; solid compns. contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs. and **humectants**)
IT Drug delivery systems
(powders; solid compns. contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs. and **humectants**)
IT Granulation
Humectants

(solid compns. contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs. and
humectants)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
Esters, biological studies
Glycols, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid compns. contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs. and
humectants)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; solid compns. contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs. and
humectants)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(D-; solid compns. contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs. and
humectants)
IT Amino acids, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(DL-amino acids; solid compns. contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs.
and **humectants**)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies **56-12-2D**,
.gamma.-Aminobutyric acid, derivs. 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies
56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol,
biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies
61-90-5, L-Leucine, biological studies 72-18-4, L-Valine, biological
studies 73-32-5, L-Isoleucine, biological studies 102-76-1, Triacetin
107-21-1, 1,2-Ethanediol, biological studies 110-63-4, 1,4-Butanediol,
biological studies 302-72-7, Alanine 319-78-8, D-IsoLeucine
328-38-1, D-Leucine 328-39-2, Leucine 338-69-2, D-Alanine 443-79-8,
Isoleucine 516-06-3, Valine 640-68-6, D-Valine **1134-47-0**,
Baclofen 30200-05-6 34406-66-1, Decaglyceryl monolaurate
60142-96-3, Gabapentin 148553-50-8, Pregabalin
206749-40-8 206749-41-9 250653-29-3
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid compns. contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs. and
humectants)

RE.CNT 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

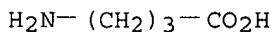
- (1) Goedecke Ag; DE 3928183 A 1991 CAPLUS
- (2) Kazuo, K; US 4952560 A 1990 CAPLUS
- (3) Nitto Electric Ind Co Ltd; JP 63253022 A 1988 CAPLUS
- (4) Warner Lambert Co; EP 0458751 A 1991 CAPLUS

IT **56-12-2D**, .gamma.-Aminobutyric acid, derivs. **1134-47-0**,
Baclofen **60142-96-3**, Gabapentin **148553-50-8**,
Pregabalin **206749-40-8 206749-41-9 250653-29-3**

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid compns. contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs. and
humectants)

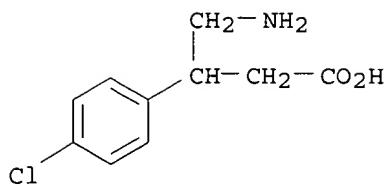
RN **56-12-2** CAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 4-amino- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

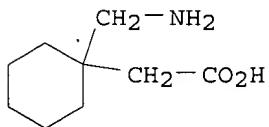


RN **1134-47-0** CAPLUS

CN Benzenepropanoic acid, .beta.- (aminomethyl)-4-chloro- (9CI) (CA INDEX
NAME)

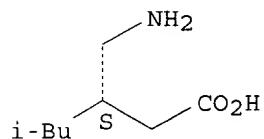


RN 60142-96-3 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexaneacetic acid, 1-(aminomethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

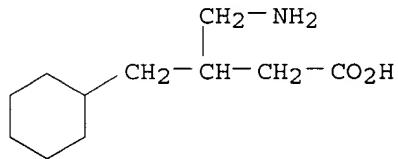


RN 148553-50-8 CAPLUS
 CN Hexanoic acid, 3-(aminomethyl)-5-methyl-, (3S)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

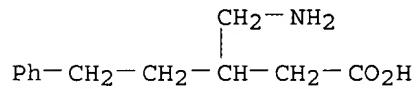
Absolute stereochemistry. Rotation (+).



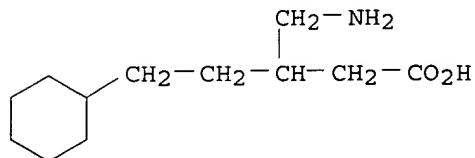
RN 206749-40-8 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanethione-2-carboxylic acid, .beta.- (aminomethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 206749-41-9 CAPLUS
 CN Benzenepentanoic acid, .beta.- (aminomethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



RN 250653-29-3 CAPLUS
 CN Cyclohexanepentanoic acid, .beta.- (aminomethyl)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 21 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1999:595013 CAPLUS

DN 131:219213

TI Disposable absorbent article having a skin care composition containing an enzyme inhibitor

IN Roe, Donald Carroll; Rourke, Francis James; Osborne, Scott Edward

PA The Procter & Gamble Company, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 73 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61L015-44

CC 63-7 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9945973	A1	19990916	WO 1999-US5311	19990311
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	ZA 9902000	A	19990913	ZA 1999-2000	19990311
	CA 2322503	AA	19990916	CA 1999-2322503	19990311
	AU 9930795	A1	19990927	AU 1999-30795	19990311
	BR 9908565	A	20001212	BR 1999-8565	19990311
	EP 1061962	A1	20001227	EP 1999-912417	19990311
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE, FI			
	JP 2002505916	T2	20020226	JP 2000-535385	19990311
	US 2003139711	A1	20030724	US 2002-323386	20021218

PRAI US 1998-41266 A 19980312
WO 1999-US5311 W 19990311
US 2000-623813 B2 20000908

AB An absorbent article, at least a portion of which comprises a skin care compn. that comprises an enzyme inhibitor and is at least partially transferred from the article to the skin of a wearer of the article as a result of normal contact, wearer motion and/or body heat is provided. The enzyme inhibitor is transferred to the skin with the skin care compn. and is available at the skin/urine and skin/feces interfaces to inhibit enzymic activity on the skin and to reduce or prevent the occurrence of inflammation. Repeated application of similar treated articles to the wearer's skin provides an available source with which the enzyme inhibitor transfers onto the skin continuously over time and accumulates to provide a proactive defense against harmful enzymes for the treatment and/or prevention of diaper dermatitis. An absorbent article having a topsheet comprising a skin care compn. and an enzyme inhibitor was prep'd. The compn. contained acetohydroxamic acid 1, SEFA cottonate 85, and SEFA behenate 15 parts.

ST disposable absorbent skin care enzyme inhibitor; acetohydroxamic acid
disposable absorbent skin care

IT Hydroxamic acids

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

(alkyl derivs.; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn.
contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT Absorbents

Humectants

Oatmeal

Yeast

(disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT Cocoa butter
Cod liver oil
Fatty acids, biological studies
Kaolin, biological studies
Lanolin
Ovomucoids
Paraffin oils
Petrolatum
Petroleum, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
Polysiloxanes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT Protein hydrolyzates
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT Cosmetics
(emollients; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty, propoxylated; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT Bile salts
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inactivators; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT Enzymes, biological studies
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(inhibitors; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT Balsams
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(oil of; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT Barley
Cereal (grain)
Corn
Rice (*Oryza sativa*)
Seaweed
Wheat
(protease inhibitors derived; disposable absorbent article having skin

care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)
IT Fats and Glyceridic oils, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(shark-liver oil; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn.
contg. enzyme inhibitor)
IT Waxes
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(spermaceti; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn.
contg. enzyme inhibitor)
IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(zinc salts; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn.
contg. enzyme inhibitor)
IT Macroglobulins
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
(.alpha.2.; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg.
enzyme inhibitor)
IT 2364-87-6, Tlck 9041-92-3, .alpha.1-Antitrypsin 26305-03-3
26305-03-3D, analogs
RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
(disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme
inhibitor)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 52-89-1, Cysteine hydrochloride
55-56-1, Chlorhexidine 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies
57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 58-95-7, Vitamin e acetate
60-00-4, Edta, biological studies 63-68-3, Methionine,
biological studies 67-97-0, Cholecalciferol 79-83-4, Vitamin b5
81-13-0, Dexpanthenol 83-86-3, Phytic acid 83-86-3D, Phytic acid,
salts 100-33-4, Pentamidine 100-33-4D, Pentamidine, salts 102-76-1,
Triacetin 112-27-6, Triethylene glycol 117-39-5, Quercetin 139-12-8,
Aluminum acetate 139-44-6, Trihydroxystearin 144-55-8, Sodium
bicarbonate, biological studies 402-71-1, Tpck 471-53-4,
18.beta.-Glycyrrhetic acid 546-88-3, Acetohydroxamic acid 557-34-6,
Zinc acetate 618-39-3, Benzamidine 618-39-3D, Benzamidine, salts
1197-18-8, Tranexamic acid 1197-18-8D, Tranexamic acid, salts
1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, biological studies 1405-86-3 1405-86-3D,
Glycyrrhizic acid, salts 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 2817-45-0,
Phosphoramidic acid 2817-45-0D, Phosphoramidic acid, derivs.
3486-35-9, Zinc carbonate 3811-75-4, Hexamidine 3811-75-4D, salts
3858-83-1, p-Aminobenzamidine 3858-83-1D, p-Aminobenzamidine, salts
5579-81-7, Aldioxa 8001-27-2, Hirudin 8011-96-9, Calamine 9000-94-6,
Antithrombin III 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9005-25-8,
Starch, biological studies 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 9076-44-2,
Chymostatin 9078-38-0, Soy bean trypsin inhibitor 9087-70-1,
Pancreatic trypsin inhibitor 11041-12-6, Cholestyramine 11103-57-4,
Vitamin a 13832-70-7, Stearylglycyrrhetinate 14807-96-6, Talc,
biological studies 16060-65-4, p-Guanidinobenzoic acid 16060-65-4D,
p-Guanidinobenzoic acid, salts 21645-51-2, Aluminum hydroxide,
biological studies 25322-68-3 30827-99-7 37205-61-1, Protease
inhibitor 37330-34-0, Bowman-birk inhibitor 37691-11-5, Antipain
55123-66-5, Leupeptin 55123-66-5D, Leupeptin, analogs 56180-94-0,
Acarbose 58970-76-6, Bestatin 58970-76-6D, Bestatin, analogs
67655-93-0, Esterastin 72432-03-2, Miglitol 76808-15-6, Ebelactone b
76808-16-7, Ebelactone a 80879-63-6, Emiglitate 81989-95-9, Cystatin
83480-29-9, Voglibose 83654-05-1 86596-25-0, Tendamistat 86596-26-1,
Trestatin 96829-58-2, Tetrahydrolipstatin 96829-59-3, Lipstatin
106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide propylene oxide block copolymer 113276-96-3,
Valilactone 127214-23-7, Camiglibose 128826-89-1, Salbostatin
141869-53-6, Pradimicin Q
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

(Uses)
 (disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT 97-59-6
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT 57-50-1, Sucrose, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (esters with fatty acid; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT 9004-06-2, Elastase
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (inhibitor; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT 9000-92-4, Amylase 9002-13-5, Urease
 RL: BSU (Biological study, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study)
 (inhibitors; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

IT 9001-62-1, Lipase
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (inhibitors; disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

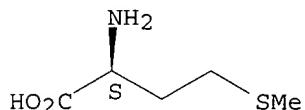
RE

(1) Ampulski, R; US 5059282 A 1991 CAPLUS
 (2) Buckingham, K; US 4556560 A 1985 CAPLUS
 (3) Enviroderm Pharmaceuticals Inc; WO 9738735 A 1997 CAPLUS
 (4) Fort James Corp; EP 0875233 A 1998 CAPLUS
 (5) Katsuhiro, I; US 5376655 A 1994 CAPLUS
 (6) Roe, D; US 5609587 A 1997
 (7) Shalom, L; EP 0564307 A 1993 CAPLUS
 (8) Toan, T; WO 9826808 A 1998 CAPLUS

IT 63-68-3, Methionine, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (disposable absorbent article having skin care compn. contg. enzyme inhibitor)

RN 63-68-3 CAPLUS
 CN L-Methionine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

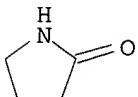


L33 ANSWER 22 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:298460 CAPLUS
 DN 130:353793
 TI Water-thinned ink-jet recording inks with good anticlogging properties and pigment redispersibility
 IN Fukushima, Mizue; Chiba, Atsushi
 PA Citizen Watch Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 7 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C09D011-00

ICS B41J002-01; B41M005-00
 CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11124527	A2	19990511	JP 1997-292706	19971024
PRAI	JP 1997-292706		19971024		
AB	Title liqs. contain polyoxyethylene alkyl (alkylaryl) ether phosphates as dispersants and form meniscus transparent surface phases contg. high concn. of humectants by phase sepn. in nozzle holes when exposed to air. An aq. ink contg. H ₂ O 66.6, dipolyoxyethylene dodecyl ether phosphate diethanolamine 1.4, glycerin 5.0, diethylene glycol 2.0, 1,3-propanediol 20.0, and carbon black 5.0% showed good pigment redispersibility and anticlogging properties.				
ST	anticlogging jet printing ink water thinned; redispersibility pigment dispersant jet printing ink; polyoxyethylene dodecyl ether phosphate diethanolamine dispersant; humectant meniscus jet printing ink anticlogging				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (alkyl or alkylaryl ethers, phosphates, salts, dispersants; water-thinned ink-jet recording inks contg. polyoxyethylene alkyl ether phosphates and humectants for good anticlogging properties and pigment redispersibility)				
IT	Carbohydrates, uses Polyoxyalkylenes, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (humectants ; water-thinned ink-jet recording inks contg. polyoxyethylene alkyl ether phosphates and humectants for good anticlogging properties and pigment redispersibility)				
IT	Inks (jet-printing, water-thinned; water-thinned ink-jet recording inks contg. polyoxyethylene alkyl ether phosphates and humectants for good anticlogging properties and pigment redispersibility)				
IT	Alcohols, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (polyhydric, humectants ; water-thinned ink-jet recording inks contg. polyoxyethylene alkyl ether phosphates and humectants for good anticlogging properties and pigment redispersibility)				
IT	Dispersing agents Humectants (water-thinned ink-jet recording inks contg. polyoxyethylene alkyl ether phosphates and humectants for good anticlogging properties and pigment redispersibility)				
IT	25322-68-3D, alkyl or alkylaryl ethers, phosphates, salts 224779-49-1, Polyoxyethylene octylphenyl ether phosphate diethanolamine salt RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (dispersants; water-thinned ink-jet recording inks contg. polyoxyethylene alkyl ether phosphates and humectants for good anticlogging properties and pigment redispersibility)				
IT	56 81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, uses 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, uses 111-46-6, Diethylene glycol, uses 112-27-6 504-63-2, 1,3-Propanediol 616-45-5, Pyrrolidone 9003-39-8, Poly(vinyl pyrrolidone) 24800-44-0, Tripropylene glycol 25322-68-3 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (humectants ; water-thinned ink-jet recording inks contg. polyoxyethylene alkyl ether phosphates and humectants for good anticlogging properties and pigment redispersibility)				
IT	57486-09-6, Polyoxyethylene oleyl ether phosphate sodium salt 61837-80-7, Polyoxyethylene dodecyl ether phosphate diethanolamine salt RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (water-thinned ink-jet recording inks contg. polyoxyethylene alkyl ether phosphates and humectants for good anticlogging properties and pigment redispersibility)				

IT 616-45-5, Pyrrolidone
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (humectants; water-thinned ink-jet recording inks contg.
 polyoxyethylene alkyl ether phosphates and humectants for
 good anticlogging properties and pigment redispersibility)
 RN 616-45-5 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolidinone (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 23 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:271154 CAPLUS
 DN 130:326425
 TI Ink-jet printing process with bleed and smudge prevention
 IN Ito, Hiroshi
 PA Seiko Epson Corp., Japan
 SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 10 pp.
 CODEN: JKXXAF
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM C09D011-00
 ICS B41M005-00
 CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11116871	A2	19990427	JP 1997-284131	19971016
PRAI	JP 1997-284131		19971016		
AB	Title process involves the use of first inks contg. water-sol. polysaccharides, colorants, and humectants and second inks contg. colorants, humectants, water-sol. penetrating org. solvents, and monovalent cation-contg. salts. A first ink contg. poly(galacturon acid) K salt, glycerol (I), diethylene glycol (II), and a colorant and a second ink contg. I, II, triethylene glycol mono-Bu ether, and Na sulfate were used and showed bleed out and smudge prevention.				
ST	bleed smudge prevention jet printing process aq ink polysaccharide; monovalent cation salt aq ink jet printing process; penetrating org solvent aq ink jet printing process				
IT	Glycols, uses RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (ethers, penetrating agents; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)				
IT	Ethers, uses RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (glycol, penetrating agents; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)				
IT	Inks (jet-printing; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)				
IT	Surfactants (nonionic; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)				
IT	Penetrating agents (org. solvents; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent				

cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT Solvents
(org., penetrating agents; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT Alcohols, uses
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(penetrating agents; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT Humectants
(polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT Glycols, uses
Salts, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT Polysaccharides; uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(water-sol.; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses 57-13-6, Urea, uses 111-46-6, Diethylene glycol, uses 585-88-6, Maltitol 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(humectants; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT 75-85-4, tert-Pentanol 111-29-5, 1,5-Pentanediol 143-22-6, Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether
RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
(penetrating agents; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT 9014-85-1, Surfynol 465 9016-45-9, Nonion NS 212
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(surfactant; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

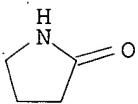
IT 7647-14-5, Sodium chloride, uses 7757-82-6, Sodium sulfate, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(surfactants; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT 9005-38-3, Duck Algin NSPLL 9049-34-7, LM 104AS 25990-10-7
108321-62-6
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
(water-sol.; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(humectants; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cation salt-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

RN 616-45-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Pyrrolidinone (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 24 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1999:271153 CAPLUS

DN 130:326424

TI Ink-jet printing process with bleed and smudge prevention

IN Momose, Masayuki

PA Seiko Epson Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 11 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM C09D011-00

ICS B41M005-00

CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 11116870	A2	19990427	JP 1997-284130	19971016
PRAI	JP 1997-284130		19971016		
AB Title process involves the use of first inks contg. water-sol. polysaccharides, colorants, and humectants and second inks contg. colorants, humectants , water-sol. penetrating org. solvents, and monovalent cation-contg. surfactants. A first ink contg. poly(galacturon acid) K salt, glycerol (I), diethylene glycol (II), and a colorant and a second ink contg. I, II, triethylene glycol mono-Bu ether, and Na laurylsulfate were used and showed bleed out and smudge prevention.					
ST	bleed smudge prevention jet printing process aq ink polysaccharide; monovalent cationic surfactant aq ink jet printing process; penetrating org solvent aq ink jet printing process				
IT	Surfactants (cationic; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)				
IT	Glycols, uses RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (ethers, penetrating agents; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)				
IT	Ethers, uses RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (glycol, penetrating agents; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)				
IT	Inks (jet-printing; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)				
IT	Penetrating agents (org. solvents; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)				
IT	Solvents (org., penetrating agents; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)				
IT	Alcohols, uses RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses) (penetrating agents; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and				

monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT **Humectants**
 (polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT **Glycols, uses**
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT **Polysaccharides, uses**
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
 (water-sol.; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses 57-13-6, Urea, uses 111-46-6, Diethylene glycol, uses 585-88-6, Maltitol 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (humectants; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

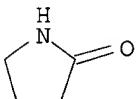
IT 75-85-4, tert-Pentanol 111-29-5, 1,5-Pentanediol 143-22-6, Triethylene glycol monobutyl ether
 RL: NUU (Other use, unclassified); USES (Uses)
 (penetrating agents; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT 151-21-3, Sodium laurylsulfate, uses 2386-53-0, Sodium dodecylsulfonate 9014-85-1, Surfynol 465 9016-45-9, Nonion NS 212
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (surfactants; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT 9005-38-3, Duck Algin NSPLL 9049-34-7, LM 104AS 25990-10-7
 108321-62-6
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); PRP (Properties); USES (Uses)
 (water-sol.; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

IT **616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone**
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (humectants; polysaccharide-contg. first aq. inks and monovalent cationic surfactant-contg. second aq. inks for process with bleed and smudge prevention)

RN 616-45-5 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolidinone (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 25 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:70351 CAPLUS
 DN 130:129747
 TI N-Acylamino acids and cosmetics using the same
 IN Ishigami, Kazunori; Takeda, Mitsunori; Ogihara, Kimihiko; Ishizuka, Tatsushi
 PA Kashima Oil Company, Japan
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 9 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K007-06

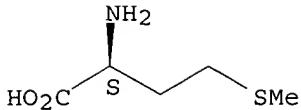
ICS A61K007-48

CC 62-3 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 891764	A1	19990120	EP 1998-113111	19980714
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	JP 11080105	A2	19990326	JP 1998-194152	19980709
PRAI	JP 1997-188090		19970714		
AB	Disclosed herein are N-acylamino acids selected from the group consisting of N-pentadecanoylalanine, N-pentadecanoylleucine, N-pentadecanoylmethionine, N-pentadecanoylvaline, N-pentadecanoylisoleucine, N-pentadecanoylphenylalanine, N-pentadecanoyltyrosine, and salts of any of the above N-acylamino acids; and cosmetics comprising at least one N-acylamino acid or salt as mentioned above. The N-acylamino acids and salts thereof thus disclosed have excellent solv. in a solvent to be used in the prepn. of the cosmetics. The cosmetics are well suited for the use as hair growth and skin care agents and also are excellent in hair growth-promoting effect, humectant action, s.c. blood flow rate increasing action and the like actions.				
ST	acyl amino acid hair prepn				
IT	Amino acids, biological studies				
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)				
	(N-acyl; N-acylamino acids for cosmetics)				
IT	Hair preparations				
	(prepn. of N-acylamino acids for cosmetics)				
IT	55953-50-9P	133614-95-6P	186773-84-2P	219901-76-5P	219901-79-8P
	219901-81-2P	219901-83-4P			
	RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); SPN (Synthetic preparation); BIOL (Biological study); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)				
	(N-acylamino acids for cosmetics)				
IT	56-41-7, L-Alanine, reactions 60-18-4, L-Tyrosine, reactions 61-90-5, L-Leucine, reactions 63-68-3, L-Methionine, reactions 63-91-2, L-Phenylalanine, reactions 72-18-4, L-Valine, reactions 73-32-5, L-Isoleucine, reactions 1002-84-2, Pentadecanoic acid				
	RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)				
	(prepn. of N-acylamino acids for cosmetics)				
IT	17746-08-6P, Pentadecanoyl chloride				
	RL: RCT (Reactant); SPN (Synthetic preparation); PREP (Preparation); RACT (Reactant or reagent)				
	(prepn. of N-acylamino acids for cosmetics)				
RE.CNT 4	THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD				
RE					
(1)	Kashima Oil; EP 0839515 A 1998 CAPLUS				
(2)	Kazunori, I; Preparation of N-acylamino acids as surfactants having disinfectant, metal-corrosion inhibiting, hair growth-promoting and moisturizing activities 1997 CAPLUS				
(3)	Kimihiko, O; JP 08337562 A 1996 CAPLUS				
(4)	Sekyu, K; JP 08337563 A CAPLUS				
IT	63-68-3, L-Methionine, reactions				
	RL: RCT (Reactant); RACT (Reactant or reagent)				
	(prepn. of N-acylamino acids for cosmetics)				
RN	63-68-3 CAPLUS				
CN	L-Methionine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

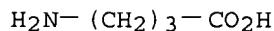
Absolute stereochemistry.



L33 ANSWER 26 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:226760 CAPLUS
DN 128:299541
TI Pharmaceutical formulations and methods for treating patients suffering from diseases that cause muscular hypotonia
IN Bleiweiss, Herman; Bleiweiss, Eduardo Samuel; Bleiweiss, Daniel Gustavo
PA Bleiweiss, Herman, Argent.; Bleiweiss, Eduardo Samuel; Bleiweiss, Daniel Gustavo
SO U.S., 6 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-20
NCL 424464000
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 1
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 5738873	A	19980414	US 1996-720354	19960927
	CA 2216479	AA	19980327	CA 1997-2216479	19970926
	EP 836849	A2	19980422	EP 1997-116906	19970929
	EP 836849	A3	19980708		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	JP 10182471	A2	19980707	JP 1997-302310	19970929
PRAI	US 1996-720354		19960927		
AB	Formulations are provided for the treatment of patients suffering from disorders that have in common the appearance of muscular hypotonia as a symptom. These disorders include Alzheimer's type diseases, atrophy of the brain, atrophy of the cerebellum, Fragile X syndrome, mental retardation of unknown causes, multiple anomalies in the chromosomes, deletions in 1 or more chromosome, and fragility in a chromosome other than the X chromosome. The formulations contain therapeutically effective amounts of GABA, an anti-oxidant (such as ascorbic acid and/or vitamin E), folic acid, nicotinamide, and a lithium salt, all in a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient. Methods for the treatment of these disorders by the administration of such formulations are also provided. Thus, a formulation contained GABA 100, vitamin E 150, ascorbic acid 0.5, folic acid 200, nicotinamide 0.1, and Li ₂ CO ₃ 50 mg. The effectiveness of the formulation in the treatment of Alzheimer's disease was demonstrated in humans.				
ST	pharmaceutical				
IT	Brain, disease (atrophy; pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)				
IT	Drug delivery systems (capsules; pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)				
IT	Brain. (cerebellum, atrophy; pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)				
IT	Drug delivery systems (elixirs; pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)				
IT	Drug delivery systems (emulsions; pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular				

hypotonia in humans)
IT Muscle, disease
(hypotonia; pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)
IT Alzheimer's disease
Chromosome aberrations
Fragile X syndrome
Humectants
Lubricants
(pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)
IT Gelatins, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)
IT Drug delivery systems
(solns.; pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)
IT Drug delivery systems
(suspensions; pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)
IT Drug delivery systems
(syrups; pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)
IT Drug delivery systems
(tablets; pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)
IT 9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(microcryst.; pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)
IT 50-81-7, Ascorbic acid, biological studies 56-12-2, GABA,
biological studies 59-30-3, Folic acid, biological studies 98-92-0,
Nicotinamide 546-89-4, Lithium acetate 554-13-2, Lithium carbonate
1406-18-4, Vitamin E 7447-41-8, Lithium chloride, biological studies
7550-35-8, Lithium bromide
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)
IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 50-99-7, Dextrose, biological studies
57-50-1, Saccharose, biological studies 63-42-3, Lactose
69-65-8, Mannitol 557-04-0, Magnesium stearate 1344-95-2, Calcium
silicate 7439-93-2D, Lithium, salts, biological studies 7758-87-4,
Calcium phosphate 9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-65-1, Tragacanth
9003-39-8, PVP 9004-67-5, Methyl cellulose 9005-25-8, Starch,
biological studies 9005-38-3, Algin 14807-96-6, Talc, biological
studies
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)
RE.CNT 2 THERE ARE 2 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE
(1) Aebischer; US 5643773 1997 CAPLUS
(2). Sandyk; US 5470846 1995 CAPLUS
IT 56-12-2, GABA, biological studies
RL: BAC (Biological activity or effector, except adverse); BSU (Biological study, unclassified); THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(pharmaceuticals for treatment of diseases causing muscular hypotonia in humans)
RN 56-12-2 CAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 4-amino- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 27 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1998:123988 CAPLUS

DN 128:196477

TI Nail strengthening compositions containing permeation/binding agent, thio crosslinking agent, and chelating agent

IN Wolf, Barbara A.; Radice, William J.; Moaddel, Teanoosh; Ferone, James J.

PA Revlon Consumer Products Corporation, USA

SO PCT Int. Appl., 22 pp.

CODEN: PIXXD2

DT Patent

LA English

IC ICM A61K007-00

ICS A61K007-04; A61K007-043

CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9806376	A1	19980219	WO 1997-US14329	19970814
	W: AU, CA, JP				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	US 5785959	A	19980728	US 1996-698585	19960816
	AU 9740674	A1	19980306	AU 1997-40674	19970814
	ZA 9707362	A	19980219	ZA 1997-7362	19970815
	US 5925366	A	19990720	US 1998-84612	19980526
PRAI	US 1996-698585	A	19960816		
	WO 1997-US14329	W	19970814		

AB A nail strengthening compn. comprising, by wt. of the total compn. (a) 0.1-60 % by wt. of a permeation/binding agent, (b) 0.001-20 % of a thio crosslinking agent, and (c) 0.001-20 % of a chelating agent. A nail strengthening compns. contained nitrocellulose 17.7, Bu acetate 27.2, Et acetate 27.0, iso-Pr alc. 8.0, glyceryl tribenzoate 13.1, linoleic acid 4.8, 10% soln. phytic acid 0.1, thioctic acid 0.1, stearalkonium bentonite 1.0, and 2,5-dibutylphenyl-3,5-di-tert-butyl-4-hydroxy benzoate 1.0%.

ST nail strengthening compn permeation binding agent; crosslinking agent chelating agent nail strengthening

IT Permeation

(agents for; nail strengthening compns. contg. permeation/binding agent, thio crosslinking agent, and chelating agent)

IT Amides, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(alkoxy-; nail strengthening compns. contg. permeation/binding agent, thio crosslinking agent, and chelating agent)

IT Cosmetics

(nail lacquers; nail strengthening compns. contg. permeation/binding agent, thio crosslinking agent, and chelating agent)

IT Binders

Chelating agents

Crosslinking agents

Emulsifying agents

Humectants

(nail strengthening compns. contg. permeation/binding agent, thio crosslinking agent, and chelating agent)

IT Amines, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)

(polyamines, nonpolymeric; nail strengthening compns. contg.

IT permeation/binding agent, thio crosslinking agent, and chelating agent)
Polyphosphoric acids
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
 (sodium salts; nail strengthening compns. contg. permeation/binding
 agent, thio crosslinking agent, and chelating agent)

IT Jojoba oil
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
 (sulfurized; nail strengthening compns. contg. permeation/binding
 agent, thio crosslinking agent, and chelating agent)

IT 52-90-4, Cysteine, biological studies 56-89-3, Cystine, biological
studies 58-85-5, Biotin 60-00-4, Edta, biological studies 62-33-9,
Calcium disodium EDTA 63-68-3, Methionine, biological studies
64-02-8, Tetrasodium EDTA 65-82-7D, Acetylmethionine, silver complex
67-03-8, Thiamine hydrochloride 67-42-5, EGTA 67-43-6, Pentetic acid
67-71-0, Dimethyl sulfone 68-11-1, Thioglycolic acid, biological studies
70-18-8, Glutathione, biological studies 71-44-3, Spermine 83-86-3,
Phytic acid 96-27-5, Thioglycerin 97-24-5 103-04-8,
Phenylthioglycolic acid 123-28-4, Dilauryl thiodipropionate 123-93-3,
Thiodiglycolic acid 126-97-6, Ethanolamine thioglycolate 132-65-0,
Dibenzothiophene 139-33-3, Disodium EDTA 139-41-3 139-89-9,
Trisodium HEDTA 140-01-2, Pentasodium pentetate 140-07-8 147-93-3,
Thiosalicylic acid 150-38-9, Trisodium EDTA 150-39-0, Hedta
156-57-0, Cysteamine hydrochloride 367-51-1, Sodium thioglycolate
482-54-2, Cyclohexanediamine tetraacetic acid 496-65-1, Pantetheine
505-73-7, Dithiodiglycolic acid 527-07-1, Sodiumgluconate 532-43-4,
Thiamine nitrate 638-23-3, Carbocysteine 693-36-7, Distearyl
thiodipropionate 814-71-1, Calcium thioglycolate 1077-28-7, Thioctic
acid 2001-94-7, Dipotassium EDTA 2235-43-0 2809-21-4, Etidronic acid
3012-65-5, Diammonium citrate 3287-12-5, Dicetyl thiodipropionate
3696-28-4 3794-83-0, Tetrasodium etidronate 5064-31-3, Trisodium NTA
5261-23-4, Tetrahydroxypropyl ethylenediamine 5421-46-5, Ammonium
thioglycolate 6419-19-8, Aminotrimethylene phosphonic acid 6834-92-0,
Sodium metasilicate 7320-34-5, Tetrapotassium pyrophosphate
7440-22-4D, Silver, acetylmethionine complex, biological studies
7601-54-9, Trisodium phosphate 7722-88-5, Tetrasodium pyrophosphate
7758-16-9, Disodium pyrophosphate 7758-29-4, Pentasodium triphosphate
10361-03-2, Sodiummetaphosphate 10595-72-9 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin
12619-70-4D, Cyclodextrin, Me ethers 13081-34-0 13419-67-5
13845-36-8, Pentapotassium triphosphate 14618-65-6, Thiodiglycolamide
14974-53-9, Glyceryl thioglycolate 15534-95-9, Dimethylol ethylene
thiourea 15922-78-8, Sodium pyrithione 16545-54-3, Dimyristyl
thiodipropionate 16816-67-4, Pantethine 17572-97-3, TripotassiumEDTA
17627-10-0 20824-56-0, Diammonium EDTA 25103-09-7, Isooctyl
thioglycolate 30232-12-3, Mercaptopropionic acid 31694-55-0D,
phosphate, sodium salts 34452-51-2, Potassium thioglycolate
41760-23-0, Dicapryloyl cystine 57601-56-6 59219-69-1 60752-63-8
66558-66-5 68223-93-8, Diammonium dithiodiglycolate 86827-92-1
102868-96-2 105883-48-5 105883-51-0 105883-52-1 126094-21-1
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)
 (nail strengthening compns. contg. permeation/binding agent, thio
 crosslinking agent, and chelating agent)

RE.CNT 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD

RE

- (1) Castrogiovanni; US 5102654 A 1992 CAPLUS
- (2) Dybas; US 4061775 A 1977
- (3) Rawlings; US 5472698 A 1995 CAPLUS

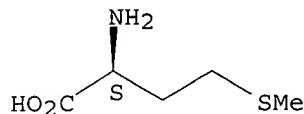
IT 63-68-3, Methionine, biological studies

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
(Uses)

 (nail strengthening compns. contg. permeation/binding agent, thio
 crosslinking agent, and chelating agent)

RN 63-68-3 CAPLUS
CN L-Methionine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.



L33 ANSWER 28 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1998:13715 CAPLUS
DN 128:76703
TI Inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same
IN Ohta, Hitoshi; Takemoto, Kiyohiko
PA Seiko Epson Corporation, Japan
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 27 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM C09D011-00
CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
Section cross-reference(s): 74
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 812888	A2	19971217	EP 1997-109405	19970610
	EP 812888	A3	19980527		
	EP 812888	B1	20010912		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI				
	US 5954866	A	19990921	US 1997-870260	19970606
	JP 10072561	A2	19980317	JP 1997-152172	19970610
	HK 1005806	A1	20020215	HK 1998-104964	19980605
PRAI	JP 1996-149611	A	19960611		
AB	An ink compn. for ink-jet recording is provided which can meet many property requirements for an ink compn. used in ink-jet recording and, in addn., can yield a good image on a recording medium having a layer comprising a water-sol. resin. An ink jet recording method using the same is also provided. The ink compn. comprises a pigment as a colorant, an anionic surfactant having a polyoxyethylene group, a dispersant, and water.				
ST	ink jet printing water thinned; recording media ink jet printing				
IT	Polyvinyl butyrals				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (BX 5, water-sol. coating for recording media; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)				
IT	Polyesters, uses				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (film; recording medium; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)				
IT	Ink-jet printing				
	Recording materials				
	(inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)				
IT	Carbon black, uses				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)				
IT	Inks				
	(jet-printing, water-thinned; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)				
IT	9002-89-5, Denka Poval K 17				
	RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)				

(Kuraray Poval PVA 117, water-sol. coating for recording media; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)

IT 25085-34-1, Acrylic acid-styrene copolymer
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (dispersant, Joncryl 680, Joncryl 679 and Joncryl 555; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)

IT 9010-92-8, Methacrylic acid-styrene copolymer
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (dispersant; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)

IT 9002-86-2, PVC 25038-59-9, Polyethylene terephthalate, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (film, recording medium; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses 111-46-6, Diethylene glycol, uses 112-27-6,
 Triethylene glycol 112-34-5, Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether
 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone 872-50-4, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (humectant; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)

IT 50-69-1, Ribose 50-70-4, Glucitol, uses 57-48-7, Fructose, uses
 63-42-3, Lactose 99-20-7, Trehalose 147-14-8, C.I. Pigment Blue 15:3
 147-81-9, Arabinose 528-50-7, Celllobiose 585-88-6, Maltitol
 980-26-7, C.I. Pigment Red 122 4531-49-1, C.I. Pigment Yellow 17
 5045-40-9, C.I. Pigment Yellow 109 5281-04-9, C.I. Pigment Red 57:1
 5567-15-7, C.I. Pigment Yellow 83 5590-18-1, C.I. Pigment Yellow 110
 6448-95-9, C.I. Pigment Red 22 10016-20-3, .alpha.-Cyclodextrin
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)

IT 155000-40-1, SG 60
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (resin emulsion, SG 60; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)

IT 79-10-7D, Acrylic acid, esters, polymers with styrene 100-42-5D,
 Styrene, polymers with acrylic esters 9003-53-6, Polystyrene
 25014-41-9, Polyacrylonitrile 154999-77-6, Microgel E 1002
 155000-35-4, SAE 1014 155000-42-3, Saivinol SK 200
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (resin emulsion; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)

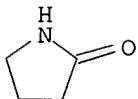
IT 9051-57-4, Polyoxyethylene nonylphenyl ether ammonium sulfate
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (surfactant, Hitenol N 07; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)

IT 139-96-8, Emal 20T 9004-82-4, Emal E 70C 9014-90-8, Newcol 560SN
 54116-08-4, Newcol 1305SN 186777-40-2, Hitenol 12
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (surfactant; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)

IT 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (humectant; inks for ink jet recording and image forming method using the same)

RN 616-45-5 CAPLUS

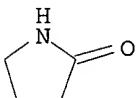
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 29 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:443321 CAPLUS
 DN 127:52336
 TI Ink compositions having improved optical density characteristics
 IN Crystal, Richard G.
 PA Graphic Utilities, Inc., USA; Crystal, Richard G.
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 35 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM C09D011-02
 CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9718273	A1	19970522	WO 1996-US17262	19961112
	W:	AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CU, CZ, DE, DK, EE, FI, GB, GE, HU, IL, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM			
	RW:	KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG			
	US 5662734	A	19970902	US 1995-558143	19951113
	CA 2237163	AA	19970522	CA 1996-2237163	19961112
	AU 9677192	A1	19970605	AU 1996-77192	19961112
	EP 861304	A1	19980902	EP 1996-940259	19961112
	R:	AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO			
	ZA 9609525	A	19970612	ZA 1996-9525	19961113
PRAI	US 1995-558143	A	19951113		
	WO 1996-US17262	W	19961112		
OS	MARPAT 127:52336				
AB	Improved aq. pigment-based ink compns. for use in ink jets and methods of enhancing and/or controlling the optical d. and print sharpness of both pigment-based and dye-based inks are provided. The improved ink compn. includes a class of org. quaternary ammonium compds. which improve the optical d. and print sharpness of the inks. Other improvements include the use of a polyalkylene oxide to impedance match the ink with the drop formation rate to provide drop formation rates as high as 8000 drops/s. These high drop rates permit higher writing speeds and enhanced printer resoln. Yet another improvement to ink jet ink compn. is the addn. of urea, urea derivs. and thiol compds. These compds. prevent the ink jet from accumulating dried ink thus preventing clogging of the ink jet.				
ST	polyalkylene oxide ink drop formation rate; anticlogging urea water based ink; thiol anticlogging water based ink; optical d enhancer ink; humectant jet printing ink; print sharpness improvement jet printing ink; quaternary ammonium compd jet printing ink; styrene acrylate polymer dispersing agent ink				
IT	Betaines				
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)				
	(amidoalkyl, babassu derivs., optical d. enhancer; anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)				
IT	Dispersing agents				
	Humectants				
	(anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)				
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, uses				
	Polyoxyphenylenes				
	Thiols (organic), uses				
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)				
	(anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)				

IT Amides, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (coco, N-[(dimethylamino)propyl], quaternary ammonium derivs., optical d. enhancer; anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)
 IT Inks
 (jet-printing, anticlogging, water-thinned; anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)
 IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (optical d. enhancer; anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)
 IT 57-13-6, Urea, uses 25322-68-3
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)
 IT 79-10-7D, 2-Propenoic acid, esters, polymers with styrene, uses 100-42-5D, polymers with acrylates
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (dispersing agents; anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)
 IT 111-46-6, uses 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone 872-50-4,
 N-Methylpyrrolidone, uses
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (humectants; anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)
 IT 123776-56-7
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (optical d. enhancer, Incromectant AQ; anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)
 IT 93507-51-8, Incromectant LQ
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (optical d. enhancer, Incromectant LQ; anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)
 IT 107-43-7, Betaine
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (optical d. enhancer; anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)
 IT 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone
 RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (humectants; anticlogging ink-jet ink compns. with improved optical d. characteristics)
 RN 616-45-5 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolidinone (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

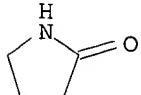


L33 ANSWER 30 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:385532 CAPLUS
 DN 127:6207
 TI Nonerasable ink-jet ink compositions containing a colored polyurethane dispersion
 IN Banning, Jeffery H.; Bui, Loc B.
 PA Tektronix, Inc., USA
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 11 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English

IC ICM C08G018-08
 ICS C08G018-38; C09D011-00
 CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 769509	A2	19970423	EP 1996-307248	19961003
	EP 769509	A3	19971203		
	EP 769509	B1	20020116		
	R: DE, FR, GB, NL				
	US 5700851	A	19971223	US 1995-543966	19951017
	JP 09124989	A2	19970513	JP 1996-293319	19961015
PRAI	US 1995-543966	A	19951017		
AB	Title stable ink-jet ink compn. comprises a mixt. of (1) an aq. colored polyurethane dispersion made from internal surfactant- and reactive colorant-contg. urethane prepolymer, .gtoreq.1 neutralizing agent, an aq. medium and .gtoreq.1 chain extender; (2) an aq. medium and (3) .gtoreq.1 humectant. Thus, a urethane prepolymer prep'd. from poly(tetramethylene glycol) (Terathane 2000) 66.94, a reactive colorant Milliken Exp Red 25.60, dimethylolpropionic acid 10.24 and IPDI 42.4 g was neutralized with 7.8 g triethylamine and then chain-extended with 3.4 g ethylene diamine to give a colored polyurethane dispersion, 20 g of which was mixed with plasticizer PEG 200 (polyethylene glycol) 4.32 g to give an ink, the printed image from which showed no noticeable smearing by wet finger rubbing and no noticeable color loss by running water washing.				
ST	nonerasable colored ink jet polyurethane compn; colorant internal polyurethane ink; tetramethylene glycol dimethylolpropionic acid IPDI				
IT	Inks	(jet-printing; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)			
IT	Humectants				
	Plasticizers	(nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)			
IT	Polyoxyalkylenes, uses				
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)				
	(plasticizer; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)				
IT	Polyurethanes, uses				
	RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)				
	(polyoxyalkylene-polyurea-, block; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)				
IT	Polyureas				
	RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)				
	(polyoxyalkylene-polyurethane-, block; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)				
IT	56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, uses 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, uses 102-71-6, uses 616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone				
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)				
	(humectant; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)				
IT	189750-64-9P 190192-88-2P				
	RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); PREP (Preparation); USES (Uses)				
	(nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)				
IT	117-81-7, Dioctyl phthalate 629-11-8, 1,6-Hexanediol 25322-68-3				
	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)				
	(plasticizer; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored polyurethane dispersion)				
IT	616-45-5, 2-Pyrrolidone				

RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
 (humectant; nonerasable ink-jet ink compns. contg. colored
 polyurethane dispersion)
 RN 616-45-5 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolidinone (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 31 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:361733 CAPLUS
 DN 126:334215
 TI Skin and hair cosmetic compositions containing amides for improving water retention
 IN Nakajima, Atsushi; Fukuda, Masataka; Morita, Takeshi; Uesaka, Toshio;
 Sadahiro, Tomoko
 PA Kao Corporation, Japan; Nakajima, Atsushi; Fukuda, Masataka; Morita,
 Takeshi; Uesaka, Toshio; Sadahiro, Tomoko
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 ICS A61K007-06
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 2

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9714401	A1	19970424	WO 1996-JP2982	19961015
	W: CN, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	JP 09110667	A2	19970428	JP 1995-267422	19951016
	JP 09165313	A2	19970624	JP 1995-327224	19951215
	JP 09208442	A2	19970812	JP 1996-13917	19960130
	EP 805674	A1	19971112	EP 1996-933648	19961015
	EP 805674	B1	20030312		
	R: DE, FR, GB				
	US 6348200	B1	20020219	US 1997-849250	19970616
PRAI	JP 1995-267422	A	19951016		
	JP 1995-327224	A	19951215		
	JP 1996-13917	A	19960130		
	WO 1996-JP2982	W	19961015		
OS	MARPAT 126:334215				
AB	Cosmetic compns. comprising .gtoreq.1 amide HOCH ₂ CH(OH)CH ₂ OCH(CH ₂ OR ₁)CH ₂ N(R ₃ R ₄)C(O)R ₂ [I; R ₁ , R ₂ = C ₁ -40 (hydroxylated) hydrocarbyl; R ₃ = C ₁ -6 alkylene, single bond; R ₄ = H, C ₁ -12 alkoxy, HOCH ₂ CH(OH)CH ₂ O] or related compds. and .gtoreq.1 ingredient selected from polyhydric alcs., vegetable exts., and org. acids or salts thereof can enhance the water-retaining ability of the horny layer, decrease skin roughness, and prevent the formation of wrinkles. Thus, an oil-in-water-type moisturizing lotion contained I [R ₁ = C ₁₆ H ₃₃ , R ₂ = C ₁₃ H ₂₇ , R ₃ = (CH ₂) ₃ , R ₄ = OMe] 3.0, cholesterol 0.5, 1-(2-hydroxyethylamino)-3-isostearylxyloxy-2-propanol 0.2, 2-(2-hydroxyethoxy)ethylguanidine 0.5, cetyl alc. 1.0, Vaseline 2.0, squalane 5.0, dimethylpolysiloxane 2.0, glycerol 4.0, 1,3-propanediol 2.0, PEG-20 sorbitan monooleate 0.5, sorbitan monostearate 0.3, tuberose acid polysaccharide 5.0, cholestryl mono-n-hexadecenyl succinate 1.0, stearyl glycyrrhettinate 1.0, tocopherol 1.0, succinic acid 0.55, NaH ₂ PO ₄ 0.9, Carbopol 940 0.15, KOH 0.045, and water to 100.0%.				
ST	amide polyol skin humectant				

IT Catalpa
(Japanese, ext.; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Polianthes
(acidic heteropolysaccharide of callus of; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Polysaccharides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(acidic, hetero-; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Glycosides
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkyl, alkoxylated; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Hair preparations
(conditioners; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Shampoos
(conditioning; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Cosmetics
(creams; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Carboxylic acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(dicarboxylic, monoesters; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Sterols
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters, with dicarboxylic acids; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Agrimony (Agrimonia)
Hamamelis
Peony (Paeonia)
(ext.; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Citrus
Euphorbia lathyris
Plant (Embryophyta)
Plectranthus glaucocalyx
Thujopsis dolabrata
(exts.; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Cosmetics
(moisturizers; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(polyhydric; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Cosmetics
Hair preparations
Humectants
(skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Amides, biological studies
Carboxylic acids, biological studies
Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES

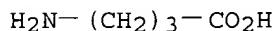
(Uses)
 (skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT Cosmetics
 (wrinkle-preventing; skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT 50-21-5, biological studies 50-70-4, D-Glucitol, biological studies
 50-99-7, D-Glucose, biological studies 52-90-4, L-Cysteine, biological studies
56-12-2, .gamma.-Aminobutyric acid, biological studies
 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies
 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 56-84-8,
 L-Aspartic acid, biological studies 56-85-9, L-Glutamine, biological studies
 56-86-0, L-Glutamic acid, biological studies 57-10-3,
 Hexadecanoic acid, biological studies 57-11-4, Octadecanoic acid,
 biological studies 57-48-7, D-Fructose, biological studies 57-50-1,
 Sucrose, biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies
 60-33-3, 9,12-Octadecadienoic acid (Z,Z)-, biological studies 70-47-3,
 L-Asparagine, biological studies 74-79-3, L-Arginine, biological studies
 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological studies 79-14-1, biological studies
 87-99-0, Xylitol 107-21-1, 1,2-Ethanediol, biological studies
 107-88-0, 1,3-Butylene glycol 110-15-6, Butanedioic acid, biological studies
 110-16-7, 2-Butenedioic acid (Z)-, biological studies
 110-17-8, 2-Butenedioic acid (E)-, biological studies 110-63-4,
 1,4-Butanediol, biological studies 110-94-1, Pentanedioic acid
 141-82-2, Malonic acid, biological studies 149-32-6 463-40-1,
 Linolenic acid 504-63-2, 1,3-Propanediol 506-32-1, Arachidonic acid
 544-63-8, Myristic acid, biological studies 585-88-6, Maltitol
 617-73-2, 2-Hydroxyoctanoic acid 1109-28-0, Maltotriose 7493-90-5,
 Threitol 9004-53-9D, Dextrin, limit, reduced 25265-71-8, Dipropylene
 glycol 25322-68-3 30399-84-9, Isooctadecanoic acid 56090-54-1,
 Triglycerol 56491-53-3, Tetraglycerol 59113-36-9, Diglycerol
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

IT **56-12-2**, .gamma.-Aminobutyric acid, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES
 (Uses)
 (skin and hair cosmetic compns. contg. amides for improving water retention)

RN 56-12-2 CAPLUS
 CN Butanoic acid, 4-amino- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 32 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1997:207657 CAPLUS
 DN 126:203577
 TI External skin preparation
 IN Ito, Kenzo; Inoue, Haruhiko; Shimada, Tadahiro; Nabeshima, Hisaya; Sato, Hiroyoshi; Uchikawa, Keiichi
 PA Shiseido Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 44 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA Japanese
 IC ICM A61K007-00
 ICS A61K007-48
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1
 PATENT NO. KIND DATE APPLICATION NO. DATE

PI WO 9702803 A1 19970130 WO 1996-JP1940 19960712
 W: JP, KR, US
 RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE
 EP 780116 A1 19970625 EP 1996-923068 19960712
 EP 780116 B1 20020925
 R: DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL
 TW 448053 B 20010801 TW 1996-85110114 19960819
 US 6008246 A 19991228 US 1997-793864 19970416
 PRAI JP 1995-199103 A 19950712
 JP 1995-276831 A 19950929
 JP 1995-276345 A 19950930
 WO 1996-JP1940 W 19960712
 OS MARPAT 126:203577
 AB This invention relates to an external skin prepн. whereby the **humectant** and skin-improving effects of a specific quaternary ammonium salt can be fully utilized. The prepн. comprises a quaternary ammonium salt represented by structural formula R1N(R2)(R3)C(CH₂)_{n+1}CO₂- and an enhancer for the **humectant** and skin-improving effects of the quaternary ammonium salt selected from the group consisting of vitamin E family, vitamin A derivs. and alkyl-modified carboxyvinyl polymers, wherein R1, R2 and R3 may be the same or different and each represents C1-6 alkyl, provided that the sum total of the nos. of carbon atoms in R1, R2 and R3 and n is 8 or less.
 ST skin cosmetic quaternary ammonium vitamin; alkyl modified carboxyvinyl polymer skin cosmetic
 IT Vinyl compounds, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (carboxy-contg., polymers, alkyl-modified; external skin prepн.)
 IT Cosmetics
 (creams; external skin prepн.)
 IT Cosmetics
 (emulsions; external skin prepн.)
 IT **Humectants**
 (external skin prepн.)
 IT Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies
 Tocopherols
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (external skin prepн.)
 IT Cosmetics
 (face packs; external skin prepн.)
 IT Cosmetics
 (gels; external skin prepн.)
 IT Cosmetics
 (lotions, after-shave; external skin prepн.)
 IT Cosmetics
 (skin; external skin prepн.)
 IT 58-95-7, Vitamin E acetate 59-02-9, .alpha.-Tocopherol 79-81-2,
 Vitamin A palmitate 107-43-7, Trimethylglycine 119-13-1
 407-64-7, .gamma.-Butyrobetaine 505-72-6 1406-18-4, Vitamin E
 10191-41-0, dl-.alpha.-Tocopherol 11103-57-4D, Vitamin A, derivs. or
 esters 52225-20-4
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (external skin prepн.)
 IT 407-64-7, .gamma.-Butyrobetaine
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (external skin prepн.)
 RN 407-64-7 CAPLUS
 CN 1-Propanaminium, 3-carboxy-N,N,N-trimethyl-, inner salt (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

-O2C-(CH2)3-N+Me3

L33 ANSWER 33 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1996:209937 CAPLUS
DN 124:242363
TI Stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions containing oils and emulsifiers and lecithins
IN Suzuki, Hidekazu; Yamazaki, Satoshi; Naito, Yoshikazu; Endo, Kenji; Oguma, Touru; Maeda, Makoto
PA Wakamoto Pharmaceutical Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Can. Pat. Appl., 77 pp.
CODEN: CPXXEB
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM A61K009-107
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	CA 2153553	AA	19960114	CA 1995-2153553	19950710
	US 5693337	A	19971202	US 1995-500087	19950710
	EP 700678	A1	19960313	EP 1995-110923	19950712
	R: DE, FR, GB, IT				
	JP 08081360	A2	19960326	JP 1995-197896	19950712
PRAI	JP 1994-183045		19940713		

AB A lipid emulsion which comprises (A) an oil component, (B) an emulsifying agent contg. yolk lecithin and/or soybean lecithin, and (C) water, wherein the lipid emulsion further comprises citric acid or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof and at least one member selected from the group consisting of methionine, phenylalanine, serine, histidine and pharmaceutically acceptable salts thereof, provided that it does not simultaneously contain methionine and phenylalanine. The emulsion does not change of color and formation of oil drops assocd. with the conventional natural lecithin-contg. lipid emulsions due to the synergistic effect of the foregoing additives. The drug contg. lipid emulsion is also excellent in storage stability and thus the foregoing lipid emulsion can be applied to drugs such as injections, eye drops, nasal drips, lotions or liniments, inhalants and drugs for oral administration or cosmetics such as **humectants**. A soln. of 0.012 g of fluorometholone in 20 mL of ethanol was added to a soln. of 20 mL hexane:ethanol (10:1) contg. 0.54 g of yolk lecithin and 0.06 g of yolk phosphatidylethanolamine and mixed, followed by evapn. of solvent to obtain a lipid film. To the lipid film was added 5.4 g of soybean oil and 94 mL of 2% glycerin aq. soln. followed by vigorous stirring through shaking to carry out preliminary emulsification. The preliminarily emulsified liq. was passed through microfluidizer 10 times under a pressure of 750 kg/cm² to emulsify the liq., the pH value of the emulsified liq. was adjusted to 6.5-7.5 to give a milk white stock lipid emulsion.

ST pharmaceutical emulsion oil emulsifier lecithin stability
IT Cataract
Glaucoma (disease)
Gout
(agents for treatment of; stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)
IT Adrenergic antagonists
Allergy inhibitors
Analgesics
Antiarrhythmics
Antibiotics

Anticholesteremics and Hypolipemics
Anticonvulsants and Antiepileptics
Antidepressants
Antihypertensives
Antipyretics
Antitussives
Anxiolytics
Bactericides, Disinfectants, and Antiseptics
Bronchodilators
Cardiotonics
Diuretics
Emulsifying agents
Hemostatics
Hypnotics and Sedatives
Immunomodulators
Inflammation inhibitors
Miotics
Muscle relaxants
Mydriatics
Narcotics
Neoplasm inhibitors
Tranquilizers and Neuroleptics
Vasoconstrictors
Vasodilators
Virucides and Virustats
 (stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)
IT Hormones
Lipids, biological studies
Vitamins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)
IT Diagnosis
 (agents, stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)
IT Lecithins
RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (egg yolk, stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (injections, stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (liniments, stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)
IT Anesthetics
 (local, stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (lotions, stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (oral, stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)
IT Ulcer inhibitors
 (peptic, stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (solns., nasal, stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)
IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms
 (solns., ophthalmic, stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)

IT Lecithins
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (soya, stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and
 emulsifiers and lecithins)

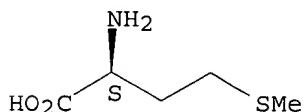
IT Imaging
 (x-ray, contrast agents, stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg.
 oils and emulsifiers and lecithins)

IT 50-02-2, Dexamethasone 50-07-7, Mitomycin c 50-24-8, Prednisolone
 51-21-8, Fluorouracil 53-86-1, Indometacin 54-31-9, Furosemide
 56-45-1, Serine, biological studies 56-75-7, Chloramphenicol 57-27-2,
 Morphine, biological studies 58-55-9, Theophylline, biological studies
 58-73-1, Diphenhydramine 58-74-2, Papaverine 59-42-7, Phenylephrine
 59-98-3, Tolazoline **63-68-3**, Methionine, biological studies
 63-91-2, Phenylalanine, biological studies 64-77-7, Tolbutamide
 71-00-1, Histidine, biological studies 77-92-9, Citric acid, biological
 studies 92-13-7, Pilocarpine 113-92-8 114-07-8, Erythromycin
 137-58-6, Lidocaine 315-30-0, Allopurinol 378-44-9, Betamethasone
 471-53-4, Glycyrrhetic acid 552-79-4, Methylephedrine 587-61-1,
 Propyliodone 745-65-3, Prostaglandin el 835-31-4, Naphazoline
 1043-21-6, Piroxime 1397-89-3, Amphotericin b 1405-86-3,
 Glycyrrhizin 1406-16-2, Vitamin d 1406-18-4, Vitamin e 1508-75-4,
 Tropicamide 2321-07-5, Fluorescein 5104-49-4, Flurbiprofen
 7681-93-8, Pimaricin 11103-57-4, Vitamin a 12001-79-5, Vitamin k
 15307-86-5, Diclofenac 15663-27-1, Cisplatin 15676-16-1, Sulpiride
 15687-27-1, Ibuprofen 16870-37-4, Amogastrin 17902-23-7, Tegafur
 22071-15-4, Ketoprofen 22916-47-8, Miconazole 23214-92-8, Doxorubicin
 25316-40-9, Adriamycin 26839-75-8, Timolol 34580-13-7, Ketotifen
 39133-31-8, Trimebutine 42399-41-7, Diltiazem 51781-06-7, Carteolol
 52549-17-4, Pranoprofen 53902-12-8, Tranilast 55985-32-5, Nicardipine
 59277-89-3, Aciclovir 59865-13-3, Ciclosporin 70458-96-7, Norfloxacin
 71771-90-9, Denopamine 79350-37-1, Cefixime 81093-37-0, Pravastatin
 82159-09-9, Epalrestat 82419-36-1, Ofloxacin 82989-25-1, Tazanolast
 100986-85-4, Levofloxacin 114607-46-4 134717-73-0
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and
 lecithins)

IT **63-68-3**, Methionine, biological studies
 RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (stable pharmaceutical lipid emulsions contg. oils and emulsifiers and
 lecithins)

RN 63-68-3 CAPLUS
 CN L-Methionine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

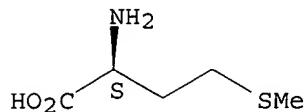


L33 ANSWER 34 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1987:642444 CAPLUS
 DN 107:242444
 TI Proteolipids, their use as **humectants**, and measurement of their
 humectancy
 IN Schiltz, John R.; Elias, Peter M.
 PA American Cyanamid Co., USA
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 17 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM C07K003-02

ICS A61K007-48; G01N033-50; G01N033-92
CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
FAN.CNT 1

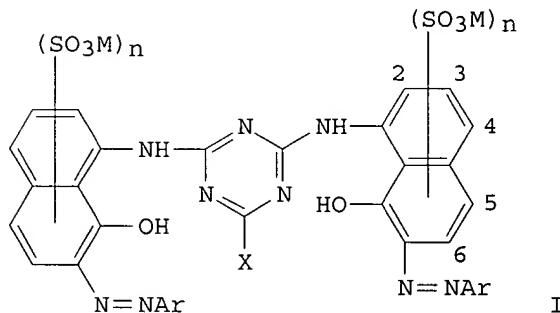
	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 228711	A2	19870715	EP 1986-118139	19861230
	EP 228711	A3	19890419		
	R: BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	US 4792571	A	19881220	US 1986-815491	19860102
	DK 8606341	A	19870703	DK 1986-6341	19861230
	NO 8605358	A	19870703	NO 1986-5358	19861230
	JP 62223198	A2	19871001	JP 1986-315979	19861230
	ZA 8609774	A	19871028	ZA 1986-9774	19861230
	FI 8605367	A	19870703	FI 1986-5367	19861231
	AU 8667099	A1	19870709	AU 1986-67099	19861231
PRAI	US 1986-815481		19860102		
	US 1986-815482		19860102		
	US 1986-815483		19860102		
	US 1986-815491		19860102		
AB	Proteolipids, with a covalent bond between the protein and lipid components, are used as humectants for skin and hair. The comparative humectancy of materials is detd. by a) drying the material b) allowing the material to absorb radioactive water vapor and c) measuring the radioactivity of the material. Murine epidermal proteolipids adsorbed 119.8 .mu.g H2O/.mu.g proteolipids, whereas hyaluronic acid and neutral lipid mixt. adsorbed 19.7 and 31.7 .mu.g H2O/.mu.g material, resp. In humans at 0.5% bovine proteolipids increased the rate of hydration of the stratum corneum faster than water. The humectant proteolipids gradually increased the water content until at 6 h the water content of the skin was equiv. to that of skin treated with petrolatum.				
ST	proteolipid humectant detn skin hair				
IT	Lipoproteins				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study) (extn. and alan. of, as skin moisturizers)				
IT	Hygroscopicity (of proteolipids, measurement of, using radioactive water)				
IT	Humectants (proteolipids as, for skin care)				
IT	Cosmetics (moisturizers, proteolipids in)				
IT	Skin, composition (stratum corneum, proteolipids of)				
IT	Skin, composition (stratum granulosum, proteolipids of)				
IT	52-90-4, Cysteine, analysis 56-40-6, Glycine, analysis 56-41-7, Alanine, analysis 56-45-1, Serine, analysis 56-84-8, Aspartic acid, analysis 56-86-0, Glutamic acid, analysis 56-87-1, Lysine, analysis 60-18-4, Tyrosine, analysis 61-90-5, Leucine, analysis 63-68-3 , analysis 63-91-2, Phenylalanine, analysis 71-00-1, Histidine, analysis 72-18-4, Valine, analysis 72-19-5, Threonine, analysis 73-22-3, Tryptophane, analysis 73-32-5, Isoleucine, analysis 74-79-3, Arginine, analysis 147-85-3, Proline, analysis				
	RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study) (detn. of, in human epidermal proteolipid)				
IT	7732-18-5				
	RL: BIOL (Biological study) (hygroscopicity, of proteolipids, measurement of, using radioactive water)				
IT	63-68-3 , analysis				
	RL: ANT (Analyte); ANST (Analytical study) (detn. of, in human epidermal proteolipid)				
RN	63-68-3 CAPLUS				
CN	L-Methionine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)				

Absolute stereochemistry.



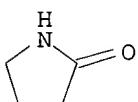
L33 ANSWER 35 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1987:20151 CAPLUS
DN 106:20151
TI Aqueous jet-printing ink
IN Shimada, Masaru; Kawanishi, Toshiyuki; Murakami, Kakuji; Aruga, Tamotsu;
Uemura, Hiroyuki; Nagai, Kiyofumi
PA Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
SO Ger. Offen., 29 pp.
CODEN: GWXXBX
DT Patent
LA German
IC ICM C09D011-16
ICA C09D011-02; C09B033-10
CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3606219	A1	19860828	DE 1986-3606219	19860226
	DE 3606219	C2	19910117		
	JP 61195176	A2	19860829	JP 1985-36836	19850226
	JP 06013653	B4	19940223		
	US 4647310	A	19870303	US 1986-832384	19860224
	GB 2171714	A1	19860903	GB 1986-4710	19860226
	GB 2171714	B2	19880505		
PRAI	JP 1985-36836		19850226		
GI					



AB Water-thinned, nonclogging, easily applied, magenta jet-printing inks that produce highly clear lightfast images contain dyes I [R = (substituted) Ph, or (substituted) naphthyl, X = OH, alkoxy, halo, alkylamino, hydroxyalkyl amino, cyclic amino, or anilino, M = H, K, Na, Li, NH4, or org. amine cation, n = 1-2] and humectants, esp. polyols. Thus, an ink contg. I [Ar = p-C6H4Me, X = OH, M = Na, n = 2 (3,6-position)] 3, diethylene glycol 15, glycerol 5, Na dehydroacetate 0.1, and water 76.9% exhibited viscosity 1.95 cP, surface tension 54.5 dynes/cm, no ppt. after 1 mo at -20 or 4.degree., 1 yr at 20.degree., or 1 wk at 90.degree., a stable jet after 1000 h continuous use, and no change in the jet after 1 mo storage in the printing app. and provided images with 21.4% fading after 1 min in water at 30.degree. and 1.2% fading after 3 h at 63.degree. in a C-arc lamp fadeometer.

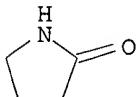
ST water thinned jet printing ink; nonclogging magenta jet printing ink;
 polyol **humectant** jet printing ink; diethylene glycol
humectant printing ink; glycerol **humectant** printing ink;
 triazine based disazo dye ink
 IT Dyes, azo
 (bis-, triazine-based, for nonclogging water-thinned storage-stable
 jet-printing inks)
 IT **Humectants**
 (polyols, for nonclogging water-thinned jet-printing inks contg.
 triazine-based disazo magenta dyes)
 IT Inks
 (jet-printing, water-thinned, nonclogging storage-stable,
 triazine-based disazo magenta dyes)
 IT 56-81-5, Glycerol, uses and miscellaneous 68-12-2, uses and
 miscellaneous 80-73-9 102-71-6, Triethanolamine, uses and
 miscellaneous 107-21-1, uses and miscellaneous 110-80-5 111-46-6,
 uses and miscellaneous 111-48-8 111-76-2, Ethylene glycol monobutyl
 ether 111-77-3, Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether 111-90-0,
 Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether 112-27-6 112-34-5, Diethylene glycol
 monobutyl ether 112-35-6, Triethylene glycol monomethyl ether
 112-50-5, Triethylene glycol monoethyl ether **616-45-5**,
 2-Pyrrolidone 872-50-4, N-Methyl-2-pyrrolidone, uses and miscellaneous
 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol 25322-69-4, Polypropylene glycol
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (**humectants**, for water-thinned nonclogging jet-printing inks
 contg. triazine-based disazo magenta dyes)
 IT 105985-32-8 105985-33-9 105985-34-0 105985-35-1 105985-36-2
 105985-37-3 105985-38-4 105985-39-5 105985-40-8 105985-41-9
 105985-42-0 105985-43-1 105985-44-2 105985-45-3 105985-46-4
 105985-47-5 105985-48-6 105994-33-0 105994-34-1 105994-35-2
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (inks contg., water-thinned nonclogging jet-printing storage-stable)
 IT **616-45-5**, 2-Pyrrolidone
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (**humectants**, for water-thinned nonclogging jet-printing inks
 contg. triazine-based disazo magenta dyes)
 RN 616-45-5 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolidinone (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 36 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1986:628586 CAPLUS
 DN 105:228586
 TI Aqueous jet-printing ink
 IN Shimada, Masaru; Kawanishi, Toshiyuki; Murakami, Kakuji; Aruga, Tamotsu;
 Uemura, Hiroyuki
 PA Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Ger. Offen., 24 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 IC ICM C09D011-16
 ICS C09B035-021; D21H001-46
 CC 42-2 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI DE 3537726 A1 19860424 DE 1985-3537726 19851023
 DE 3537726 C2 19870108
 JP 61101572 A2 19860520 JP 1984-221279 19841023
 US 4713113 A 19871215 US 1985-790226 19851022
 GB 2166146 A1 19860430 GB 1985-26168 19851023
 GB 2166146 B2 19880525
 PRAI JP 1984-221279 19841023
 AB Nonclogging aq. jet-printing inks, giving nonbleeding print with good sharpness and thickness, contain terephthalanilide deriv. disazo dyes, **humectants**, polyols, and mildewcides-preservatives. Thus, an ink contg. diazotized diaminoterephthalanilideH acid coupling product (1:2) 3, diethylene glycol 15, glycerol 5, Na dehydroacetate 0.1, and water 76.9% had viscosity 1.95 cP and did not clog a 30-.mu. printing jet in 1000 h continuous use or 1 mo intermittent use.
 ST jet printing ink clogging resistance; azo dye ink jet printing; terephthalanilide deriv dye ink; H acid azo dye ink; **humectant** ink jet printing; dehydroacetate mildewcide ink; dye disazo ink jet printing
 IT **Humectants**
 (ethers and polyols, for nonclogging jet-printing inks)
 IT Fungicides and Fungistats
 (for mildew control, for aq. jet-printing inks)
 IT Dyes, azo
 (terephthalanilide derivs., for jet-printing inks)
 IT Inks
 (jet-printing, water-thinned, nonclogging, contg. disazo dyes, **humectants** and mildewcides)
 IT 56-81-5, uses and miscellaneous 68-12-2, uses and miscellaneous 80-73-9 102-71-6, uses and miscellaneous 107-21-1, uses and miscellaneous 110-80-5 111-46-6, uses and miscellaneous 111-76-2 111-77-3 111-90-0 112-27-6 112-34-5 112-35-6 112-50-5
616-45-5 872-50-4, uses and miscellaneous 13693-59-9
 25322-68-3 25322-69-4
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (**humectants**, for jet-printing inks)
 IT 103823-40-1 103823-41-2 103823-42-3 103823-43-4 103823-44-5
 103823-45-6 103823-46-7 103823-47-8 103823-48-9 103823-49-0
 103823-50-3 103823-51-4 103823-52-5 103823-53-6 103824-46-0
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (inks contg., aq. jet-printing nonclogging)
 IT 131-52-2 532-32-1 3811-73-2 4418-26-2
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (mildewcide, for jet-printing inks)
 IT **616-45-5**
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (**humectants**, for jet-printing inks)
 RN 616-45-5 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolidinone (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

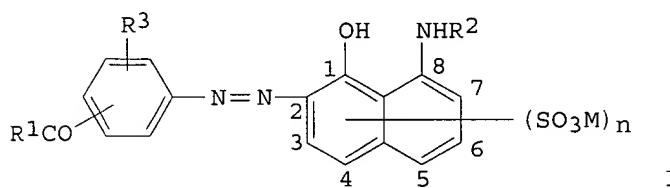


L33 ANSWER 37 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1986:516799 CAPLUS
 DN 105:116799
 TI Aqueous jet-printing ink
 IN Kawanishi, Toshiyuki; Shimada, Masaru; Murakami, Kakuji; Aruga, Tamotsu;
 Uemura, Hiroyuki
 PA Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan

SO Ger. Offen., 19 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 IC ICM C09D011-16
 ICS C09B029-30; D21H001-46
 CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 41

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3537725	A1	19860424	DE 1985-3537725	19851023
	DE 3537725	C2	19880804		
	JP 61101568	A2	19860520	JP 1984-221275	19841023
	US 4631085	A	19861223	US 1985-790197	19851022
	GB 2166145	A1	19860430	GB 1985-26167	19851023
	GB 2166145	B2	19880629		
PRAI	JP 1984-221275			19841023	
GI					



AB Nonclogging aq. jet-printing inks, giving nonbleeding print with high sharpness and thickness, contain azo dyes I [R1 = piperidino, morpholino, (2-oxo)pyrrolidino, hexahydroazepino, or 4-(hydroxy)alkyl piperazino; R2 = H, alkyl, acetyl, (substituted) benzoyl, (substituted) benzenesulfonyl, or substituted 1,3,5-triazinyl; R3 = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, or sulfo; M = H, alkali metal, quaternary ammonium, or NH4; n = 1-3], **humectants**, e.g., polyols, and mildewcide-preservatives, e.g., Na dehydroacetate (II). Thus, an ink contg. II [R1 = morpholino; R2 = R3 = H; 3,6-(SO3Na)2] (III) 3, glycerol 5, diethylene glycol 15, II 0.2, and water 76.8% did not clog a 30-.mu.m-diam. jet oscillating at 100 kHz after 1000 h continuous use or after 1 wk (40.degree., relative humidity 30%) interruption in use, whereas a similar ink contg. C.I. Acid Red 254 instead of III clogged the jet in this test.

ST nonclogging aq jet printing ink; azo dye jet printing ink; sulfonaphthyl azo dye printing ink; hydroxynaphthyl azo dye printing ink; aminonaphthyl azo dye printing ink; morpholinocarbonylphenyl azo dye printing ink; **humectant** aq jet printing ink; polyol **humectant** jet printing ink; glycerol **humectant** jet printing ink; diethylene glycol **humectant** printing ink; sodium dehydroacetate mildewcide preservative ink

IT Dyes, azo
 ((heterocyclic amino)carbonylphenylazonaphthalenesulfonate derivs., inks contg., nonclogging aq. jet-printing)

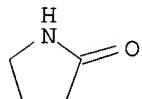
IT Fungicides and Fungistats
 (for mildew control, for nonclogging azo dye-contg. aq. jet printing inks)

IT **Humectants**
 (polyhydric alcs. and polyether polyols, for nonclogging azo dye-contg. aq. jet-printing inks)

IT Inks
 (jet-printing, water-thinned, nonclogging, azo dyes and **humectants** and mildewcide-preservatives for)

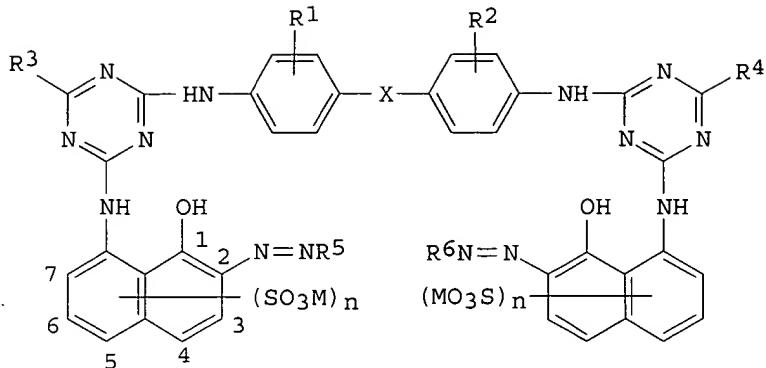
IT 56-81-5, uses and miscellaneous 68-12-2, uses and miscellaneous

80-73-9 102-71-6, uses and miscellaneous 107-21-1, uses and
 miscellaneous 110-80-5 111-46-6, uses and miscellaneous 111-76-2
 111-77-3 111-90-0 112-27-6 112-34-5 112-35-6 112-50-5
616-45-5 872-50-4, uses and miscellaneous 25322-68-3
 25322-69-4
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (humectants, for nonclogging azo dye-contg. aq. jet-printing
 inks)
 IT 103977-20-4 103977-21-5 103977-22-6 103977-23-7 103977-24-8
 103977-25-9 103977-26-0 103977-27-1 103977-28-2 103977-29-3
 103977-30-6 103977-31-7 103977-32-8 103977-33-9
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (inks contg., nonclogging aq. jet-printing)
 IT 131-52-2 532-32-1 3811-73-2 4418-26-2
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (mildewcide-preservatives, for nonclogging azo dye-contg. aq.
 jet-printing inks)
 IT **616-45-5**
 RL: USES (Uses)
 (humectants, for nonclogging azo dye-contg. aq. jet-printing
 inks)
 RN 616-45-5 CAPLUS
 CN 2-Pyrrolidinone (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 38 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1986:499347 CAPLUS
 DN 105:99347
 TI Aqueous jet-printing ink
 IN Shimada, Masaru; Kawanishi, Toshiyuki; Murakami, Kakuji; Aruga, Tamotsu;
 Uemura, Hiroyuki
 PA Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Ger. Offen., 23 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 IC ICM C09D011-16
 ICS C09B033-10; D21H001-46
 CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 Section cross-reference(s): 5, 41
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI	DE 3537724	A1	19860424	DE 1985-3537724	19851023
	DE 3537724	C2	19870205		
	JP 61101574	A2	19860520	JP 1984-221281	19841023
	JP 05064190	B4	19930914		
	US 4737190	A	19880412	US 1985-790181	19851022
	GB 2166147	A1	19860430	GB 1985-26169	19851023
	GB 2166147	B2	19880525		
PRAI	JP 1984-221281		19841023		
GI					



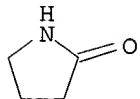
- AB Nonclogging aq. jet-printing inks, giving nonbleeding print with high sharpness and thickness, contain bisazo dyes I [R₁, R₂ = H, halo, alkyl, alkoxy, carboxy, or sulfo; R₃, R₄ = halo, OH, alkoxy, or (substituted) amino; X = O, CH₂, C₂H₄, CH:CH, S, SO₂, or direct bond; R₅, R₆ = (substituted) Ph or naphthyl; M = H, alkali metal, quaternary ammonium, or NH₄; n = 1-3], **humectants** (e.g., polyols), and mildewcide-preservatives [e.g., Na dehydroacetate (II)]. Thus, an ink contg. I [R₁ = R₂ = H, R₃ = R₄ = OH, R₅ = R₆ = 2-MeOC₆H₄, X = SO₂, 3,6-(SO₃Na)₂] (III) 3, diethylene glycol 15, glycerol 5, II 0.1, and water 76.9% had viscosity 1.92 cP (25.degree.) and did not clog a 30-.mu.m-diam. printing jet oscillating at 100 kHz after 1000 h continuous use or after 1 mo interruption in use, whereas a similar ink contg. C.I. Acid Red 35 instead of III had viscosity 1.98 cP and clogged the jet in this test.
- ST nonclogging aq jet printing ink; disazo dye jet printing ink; triazine disazo dye printing ink; aminophenyl sulfone disazo dye ink; sodiosulfonaphthyl disazo dye printing ink; hydroxynaphthyl disazo dye printing ink; aminonaphthyl disazo dye printing ink; methoxyphenyl disazo dye printing ink; **humectant** jet printing ink; polyol **humectant** jet printing ink; diethylene glycol **humectant** printing ink; glycerol **humectant** jet printing ink; sodium dehydroacetate mildewcide preservative ink
- IT Dyes, azo
(bis-, (arylazo)sulfohydroxynaphthylaminotriazine derivs., inks contg., nonclogging aq. jet-printing)
- IT **Humectants**
(ethers and polyols, for nonclogging disazo dye-contg. aq. jet-printing inks)
- IT Fungicides and Fungistats
(for mildew control, for nonclogging disazo dye-contg. aq. jet-printing inks)
- IT Inks
(jet-printing, water-thinned, nonclogging, disazo dyes and **humectants** and mildewcide-preservatives for)
- IT 56-81-5, uses and miscellaneous 68-12-2, uses and miscellaneous 80-73-9 102-71-6, uses and miscellaneous 107-21-1, uses and miscellaneous 110-80-5 111-46-6, uses and miscellaneous 111-48-8 111-76-2 111-77-3 111-90-0 112-27-6 112-34-5 112-35-6 112-50-5 616-45-5 872-50-4, uses and miscellaneous 25322-68-3 25322-69-4
- RL: USES (Uses)
(**humectants**, for nonclogging disazo dye-contg. aq. jet-printing inks)
- IT 103977-11-3 103977-12-4 103977-13-5 103977-14-6 103977-15-7
103977-16-8 103977-17-9 103977-18-0 103977-19-1 104008-58-4
104008-59-5 104008-60-8
- RL: USES (Uses)
(inks contg., nonclogging aq. jet-printing)
- IT 131-52-2 532-32-1 3811-73-2 4418-26-2

RL: USES (Uses)
(mildewcide-preservative, for nonclogging disazo dye-contg. aq.
jet-printing inks)

IT 616-45-5
RL: USES (Uses)
(humectants, for nonclogging disazo dye-contg. aq.
jet-printing inks)

RN 616-45-5 CAPLUS

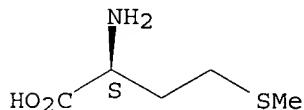
CN 2-Pyrrolidinone (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 39 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1985:521863 CAPLUS
DN 103:121863
TI Computed instrumental analysis of the behavior of water in foods during freezing and thawing
AU Nagashima, N.; Suzuki, E.
CS Cent. Res. Lab., Ajinomoto C., Inc., Kawasaki, 210, Japan
SO NATO ASI Series, Series E: Applied Sciences (1985), 90(Prop. Water Foods), 555-71
CODEN: NAESDI; ISSN: 0168-132X
DT Journal
LA English
CC 17-2 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
AB By use of computer-aided anal. of the free induction decay amplitude curve obtained by pulsed NMR, the exact liq. proton content at subfreezing temps. (i.e., the water of hydration) and mobility of these protons (spin-spin relaxation) were detd. in food constituents such as amino acids, proteins, and sugars at -80 to 20.degree.. The hydration properties of the solute in aq. soln. of amino acids and mannitol and the hysteresis of freezing-thawing curves as a characteristic feature of biopolymer gels are discussed. The method may be used in the food industry to judge the suitability of a food for freeze-drying and to evaluate hygroscopicity of an humectant, along with other applications.
ST water behavior food freezing thawing
IT Banana
Coffee
Egg yolk
Orange
Soy sauce
Tomato
Amino acids, biological studies
Gelatins, biological studies
Glycinins
Ovalbumins
Proteins
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(freezing-thawing of, water behavior in, computer aided NMR study of)
IT Soybean curd
(freezing-thawing of, water behavior in, computer-aided NMR study of)
IT Water of hydration
(in food, during freezing-thawing, computer-aided NMR study of)
IT Frozen foods
(water hysteresis in, computer-aided NMR study of)
IT Freezing
(-thawing, of food components, water behavior in, computer-aided NMR

study of)
 IT Freezing
 (-thawing, of food, water behavior in, computer aided NMR study of)
 IT Meat
 (beef, freezing-thawing of, water behavior in, computer aided NMR study of)
 IT Magnetic relaxation
 (spin-spin, of protons, in foods during freezing-thawing, water behavior in relation to)
 IT Caseins, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (.alpha.s1-, freezing-thawing of, water behavior in, computer aided NMR study of)
 IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (behavior of, in foods, during freezing-thawing, computer-aided NMR study of)
 IT 51-35-4 56-40-6, biological studies 56-41-7, biological studies
 56-45-1, biological studies 63-68-3, biological studies
 69-65-8 72-18-4, biological studies 72-19-5, biological studies
 80-68-2 142-47-2 147-85-3, biological studies 609-36-9 9005-25-8,
 biological studies 10098-89-2 15595-35-4 21932-17-2 22834-80-6
 28874-51-3 54571-67-4 56272-24-3
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (freezing-thawing of, water behavior in, computer aided NMR study of)
 IT 7647-14-5, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (water hysteresis during freezing-thawing of food response to)
 IT 63-68-3, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (freezing-thawing of, water behavior in, computer aided NMR study of)
 RN 63-68-3 CAPLUS
 CN L-Methionine (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

Absolute stereochemistry.

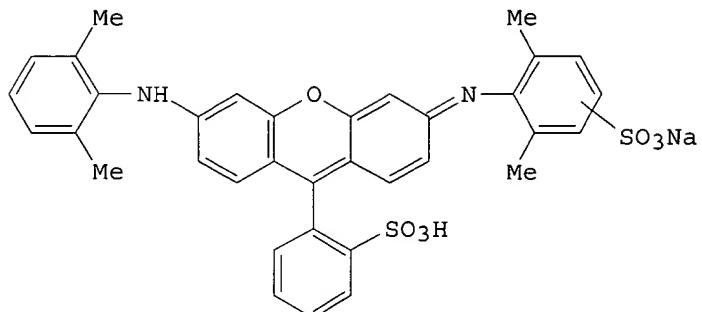


L33 ANSWER 40 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1984:632074 CAPLUS
 DN 101:232074
 TI Aqueous ink for ink-jet printing
 IN Akutsu, Eiichi; Fujii, Tadashi; Murakami, Kakuji; Aruga, Tamotsu
 PA Ricoh Co., Ltd., Japan
 SO Ger. Offen., 52 pp.
 CODEN: GWXXBX
 DT Patent
 LA German
 IC C09D011-00; B41M005-12
 CC 42-12 (Coatings, Inks, and Related Products)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	DE 3401982	A1	19840802	DE 1984-3401982	19840120
	DE 3401982	C2	19860507		
	JP 59133273	A2	19840731	JP 1983-6663	19830120
	JP 59147065	A2	19840823	JP 1983-21561	19830214
	JP 59155089	A2	19840904	JP 1983-29169	19830223
	JP 04048637	B4	19920807		

FR 2539751	A1	19840727	FR 1984-917	19840120
FR 2539751	B1	19870116		
GB 2134129	A1	19840808	GB 1984-1484	19840120
GB 2134129	B2	19860723		
PRAI JP 1983-6663		19830120		
JP 1983-21561		19830214		
JP 1983-29169		19830223		

GI



I

AB Jet printing inks giving magenta printing with good water- and lightfastness contain xanthene dyes, **humectants**, and water. Thus, an ink contg. dye I [12220-28-9] 3.0, diethylene glycol [111-46-6] 22.5, glycerol [56-81-5] 7.5, Deltop-33 0.2, and H2O 66.8% when printed from 30.-mu. jets at 100 kHz gave clear images drying in .1toeq.10 s at room temp. The ink showed no pptn. or change in color or properties in storage at -20.degree. or +4.degree. for 1 mo, at 20.degree. for 1 yr, or at 90.degree. for 1 wk.

ST jet printing ink magenta; xanthene dye jet ink; **humectant** ink
jet printing; diethylene glycol **humectant** ink; glycerol
humectant ink

IT **Humectants**
(glycols and glycol ethers, for jet printing inks)

IT Dyes
(xanthene, for magenta jet printing inks)

IT Inks
(jet-printing, magenta, xanthene dyes and **humectants** for)

IT 56-81-5, uses and miscellaneous 57-55-6, uses and miscellaneous
107-21-1, uses and miscellaneous 110-80-5 111-46-6, uses and
miscellaneous 111-76-2 111-77-3 111-90-0 112-27-6 112-34-5
112-35-6 112-50-5 25322-68-3 25322-69-4

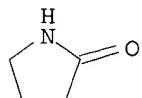
RL: USES (Uses)
(**humectants**, for jet printing inks)

IT 12220-28-9 93121-13-2 93121-14-3 93121-15-4 93121-16-5
93121-17-6 93121-18-7 93208-36-7 93220-04-3 93220-05-4

RL: USES (Uses)
(jet printing inks contg., magenta)

IT 57-09-0 112-00-5 112-02-7 143-09-9 301-04-2 929-73-7 1119-94-4
1602-97-7 1838-04-6 1838-05-7 1838-07-9 1838-08-0 1838-09-1
2016-37-7 2016-38-8 2016-52-6 2016-54-8 2016-55-9 2016-56-0
2190-04-7 5127-63-9 7446-70-0, uses and miscellaneous 7447-39-4,
uses and miscellaneous 7550-45-0, uses and miscellaneous 7646-78-8,
uses and miscellaneous 7646-85-7, uses and miscellaneous 7699-45-8
7718-54-9, uses and miscellaneous 7733-02-0 7758-98-7, uses and
miscellaneous 7779-88-6 7786-30-3, uses and miscellaneous 7786-81-4
7789-41-5 10022-31-8 10038-98-9 10042-76-9 10043-01-3
10043-52-4, uses and miscellaneous 10102-68-8 10124-37-5 10139-47-6
10361-37-2, uses and miscellaneous 10361-84-9 10361-95-2 10421-48-4
10476-81-0 10476-85-4 10476-86-5 10553-31-8 12672-70-7
13138-45-9 13450-90-3 13465-60-6 13465-61-7 13473-90-0

13494-90-1	13494-91-2	13718-50-8	14013-86-6	14191-26-5
14644-61-2	14806-52-1	17194-00-2	19307-28-9	32590-05-9
68961-41-1	93217-11-9	93217-12-0	94649-65-7	
RL: USES (Uses)				
(paper coated with, for ink-jet printing)				
IT	102-71-6, uses and miscellaneous	108-29-2	110-49-6	502-44-3
	616-45-5 872-50-4, uses and miscellaneous		39799-78-5	
RL: USES (Uses)				
(solubilizer, for xanthene dyes in jet printing inks)				
IT	616-45-5			
RL: USES (Uses)				
(solubilizer, for xanthene dyes in jet printing inks)				
RN	616-45-5 CAPLUS			
CN	2-Pyrrolidinone (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)			



L33 ANSWER 41 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1983:546135 CAPLUS
DN 99:146135
TI Skin treatment composition
IN Barratt, Martin Douglas; Bowser, Paul Anthony; Durrant, James Alan;
George, Dieno; Hall, Keith John; Hill, John Christopher; Lowry, Michael
Richard; Prottey, Colin
PA Unilever N. V. , Neth.
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 50 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC A61K007-48; A61K031-20
CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
Section cross-reference(s): 62
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 86070	A2	19830817	EP 1983-300482	19830131
	EP 86070	A3	19850515		
	EP 86070	B1	19880706		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, FR, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	AU 8310855	A1	19830811	AU 1983-10855	19830128
	AU 548341	B2	19851205		
	JP 58134009	A2	19830810	JP 1983-14480	19830131
	JP 04048765	B4	19920807		
	GB 2116036	A1	19830921	GB 1983-2603	19830131
	GB 2116036	B2	19860521		
	US 4507319	A	19850326	US 1983-462641	19830131
	AT 35505	E	19880715	AT 1983-300482	19830131
	ZA 8300662	A	19840926	ZA 1983-662	19830201
	CA 1190858	A1	19850723	CA 1983-420719	19830201
	US 4612331	A	19860916	US 1985-688948	19850104
PRAI	GB 1982-2886		19820202		
	GB 1982-20981		19820720		
	EP 1983-300482		19830131		
	US 1983-462641		19830131		
AB	Cosmetically acceptable topical compns. for acne and other skin disorders treatment contain a mixt. of 0.1-20% by wt. of 2-hydroxyoctanoic acid [617-73-2] and 2-ketoctanoic acid [328-51-8] and a neutralizing agent such as an alkanolamine or a neutralizing agent contg. a cation whose				

ionic radius is at least 100 pm. The compns. addnl. contain skin plasticization potentiators such as alkanols or alkanediols, and **humectants**. Thus, a lotion was prep'd. contg. sterilized, demineralized water 34, hydroxyethyl cellulose 0.4, abs. EtOH 25, butane-1,3-diol [107-88-0] 38.4, p-Me benzoate 0.2, 2-hydroxyoctanoic acid 1 and perfume 1% by wt. and the pH was adjusted with triethanolamine [102-71-6] to pH 4.1.

ST octanoate hydroxy keto topical; acne octanoate alkanolamine; cosmetic octanoate alkanolamine; alkanol octanoate acne; skin disorder octanoate alkanolamine

IT Cosmetics
 (hydroxy- and(or) ketoctanoates and alkanolamides for)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (topical compns. contg. hydroxy- and ketoctanoates and alkanolamines and, for skin disorder treatment)

IT Cations
 (topical compns. contg. hydroxy- and ketoctanoates and, for skin disorder treatment)

IT Acne
 Seborrhea
 Skin, disease or disorder
 (treatment of, with hydroxy- and ketoctanoates and alkanolamines)

IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (amino, topical compns. contg. hydroxy- and ketoctanoates and, for skin disorder treatments)

IT 328-51-8 617-73-2
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (topical compns. contg. alkanolamines and, for skin disorders treatment)

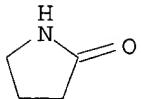
IT 57-55-6, biological studies 64-17-5, biological studies 67-56-1, biological studies 71-23-8, biological studies 97-64-3 107-88-0 110-63-4, biological studies 138-22-7 585-24-0 616-09-1 616-45-5 617-51-6 872-50-4, biological studies 25265-71-8
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (topical compns. contg. hydroxy- and ketoctanoates and alkanolamines and, for skin disorder treatment)

IT 102-71-6, biological studies 110-97-4
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (topical compns. contg. hydroxy- and ketoctanoates and, for skin disorder treatments)

IT 616-45-5
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (topical compns. contg. hydroxy- and ketoctanoates and alkanolamines and, for skin disorder treatment)

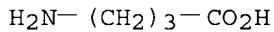
RN 616-45-5 CAPLUS

CN 2-Pyrrolidinone (8CI, 9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 42 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1983:124347 CAPLUS
 DN 98:124347
 TI Water binding capacity of 22 L-amino acids from water activity 0.33 to 0.95
 AU Anderson, Carl B.; Witter, Lloyd D.
 CS Dep. Food Sci., Univ. Illinois, Urbana, IL, 61801, USA

SO Journal of Food Science (1982), 47(6), 1952-4
 CODEN: JFDSAZ; ISSN: 0022-1147
 DT Journal
 LA English
 CC 17-4 (Food and Feed Chemistry)
 AB The water sorption isotherms of 22 L-amino acids were detd. at water activity (aw) 0.331-0.946. In addn., water sorption isotherms of MSG [142-47-2], monopotassium glutamate [19473-49-5], monosodium aspartate [3792-50-5], monopotassium aspartate [1115-63-5], and hemimagnesium aspartate [18962-61-3] were detd. over the same aw ranges. proline [147-85-3] And .gamma.-aminobutyric acid [56-12-2] had greater capacities to bind water than the other free amino acids examd. The water binding capacity of glutamate and aspartate as the monosodium, monopotassium, or the hemimagnesium salts was greatly enhanced. These data may be useful in screening amino acids as potential **humectants** and in understanding the mechanism by which bacteria cope with reduced aw.
 ST amino acid food **humectant**; water binding amino acid **humectant**
 IT Amino acids, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (**humectant**, for food, water-binding capacity of)
 IT **Humectants**
 (L-amino acids, for food, water-binding capacity of)
 IT 56-12-2, biological studies 142-47-2 147-85-3, biological studies 1115-63-5 3792-50-5 18962-61-3 19473-49-5
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (**humectant**, for food, water-binding capacity of)
 IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (L-amino acid food **humectant** binding of)
 IT 56-12-2, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (**humectant**, for food, water-binding capacity of)
 RN 56-12-2 CAPLUS
 CN Butanoic acid, 4-amino- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 43 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1966:59161 CAPLUS
 DN 64:59161
 OREF 64:11024e-f
 TI Hygroscopic salts of carboxylic acids as **humectants**
 IN Laden, Karl
 PA Gillette Co.
 SO 4 pp.
 DT Patent
 LA Unavailable
 NCL 167085000
 CC 29 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

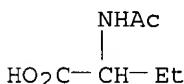
PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
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PI US 3235457 19660215 US 19611212

AB The salts described are hygroscopic to the extent that the pure dry salts increase .gtoreq.30% in wt. when exposed to 60% relative humidity for the time required for equil. When these compds. are applied to the skin in a concn. of .gtoreq.2% in cosmetic formulations, they prevent the skin from drying out even at low humidities. Thus, stearic acid 18.00, mineral oil 5.00, poly(oxyethylene) (20) propylene glycol monostearate 5.00, and Pr

p-hydroxybenzoate 0.05 part were mixed and heated to 75.degree.. Propylene glycol 5.00, Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0.10, 2-pyrrolidinone-5-carboxylic acid (I) 5.00, NaOH 1.60, H₂O 59.25, and triethanolamine 1.00 part were mixed, heated to 75.degree., and added to the oil phase with agitation. The emulsion was then cooled to 40.degree. and agitation was slowed until room temp. was reached. I may be replaced by equimolar amts. of 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone- or 4-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone- 5-carboxylic acid, N-acetylglycine, N-acetylalanine, or .alpha.-acetamidobutyric acid. Other formulations given include hand creams, baby lotion, liquid make-up, after-shave lotion, and cakes and chocolate fudge.

IT Bakery products or Baked goods
(amino acid salts as **humectants** for)
IT **Humectants**
(amino acid salts as, for cakes, cosmetics or fudge)
IT Amino acids
(salts, as **humectants** for cosmetics and foods)
IT 7211-58-7, Ethanol, 2,2',2''-nitrilotri-, compd. with 5-oxoproline (1:1)
(cosmetics and foods contg. **humectants** of)
IT 98-79-3, Proline, 5-oxo- 543-24-8, Glycine, N-acetyl- 1115-69-1,
Alanine, N-acetyl- 2446-05-1, Proline, 3-methyl-5-oxo- 7211-57-6
, Butyric acid, 2-acetamido- 72442-37-6, Proline, 1-methyl-5-oxo-
(salts, cosmetics and foods contg. **humectants** of)
IT 7211-57-6, Butyric acid, 2-acetamido-
(salts, cosmetics and foods contg. **humectants** of)
RN 7211-57-6 CAPLUS
CN Butanoic acid, 2-(acetylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)



L33 ANSWER 44 OF 44 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1964:74722 CAPLUS
DN 60:74722
OREF 60:13092h,13093a,13094a
TI Humectant compositions
IN Laden, Karl
PA Gillette Co.
SO 15 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 29 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 626005		19630612	BE	
	FR 1348617			FR	
	GB 987020			GB	
PRAI	US		19611212		

AB Mixts. of 2-pyrrolidinone-5-carboxylic acid (I) and its derivs. or related compds., e.g. 1-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone-5-carboxylic acid, 4-methyl-2-pyrrolidinone-5-carboxylic acid, acetamidobutyric acid, N-acetylglycine, N-acetylalanine, or their Na salts with oils and other nonaq. ingredients promote the retention of moisture in emulsions, creams, cosmetics, and foods. For example, stearic acid 18.0, mineral oil 5.0, poly(oxyethylene) (20) propylene glycol monostearate 5.0, and Pr p-hydroxybenzoate 0.05 part made up the oil phase. The aq. phase consists of propylene glycol 5.0, Me p-hydroxybenzoate 0.1, I 5.0, Na₂CO₃ 1.60, H₂O 59.25, and triethanolamine 1.00 part. The oil phase was rapidly stirred at 75.degree.. The aq. phase was added at the same temp., forming the Na salt of I, and the mixt. was gradually cooled to room temp., giving an unctuous lotion.

IT **Humectants**
(2-pyrrolidinone-5-carboxylic acid and their derivs. and salts,
cosmetics, emulsions and foods contg.)

IT Lotions
(from stearic acid-mineral oil emulsions contg. Na 2-pyrrolidinone-5-
carboxylate **humectant**)

IT Food
(**humectants** for, 2-pyrrolidinone-5-carboxylic acid and its
derivs. and salts as)

IT Emulsions
(with **humectants** of 2-pyrrolidinone-5-carboxylic acid and its
derivs.)

IT Cosmetics
(with **humectants** of 2-pyrrolidinone-5-carboxylic acid and its
derivs. and salts)

IT 98-79-3, Proline, 5-oxo- 2446-05-1, Proline, 3-methyl-5-oxo-
7211-57-6, Butyric acid, 2-acetamido- 72442-37-6, Proline,
1-methyl-5-oxo-
(cosmetics, emulsions and foods contg. **humectant**)

IT 57-11-4, Stearic acid
(lotions from emulsions with Na 2-pyrrolidinone-5-carboxylate
humectant)

IT **7211-57-6**, Butyric acid, 2-acetamido-
(cosmetics, emulsions and foods contg. **humectant**)

RN 7211-57-6 CAPLUS

CN Butanoic acid, 2-(acetylamino)- (9CI) (CA INDEX NAME)

and humectants)

IT 50-70-4, Sorbitol, biological studies 56-12-2D, .gamma.-Aminobutyric acid, derivs. 56-40-6, Glycine, biological studies 56-41-7, L-Alanine, biological studies 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol, biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies 61-90-5, L-Leucine, biological studies 72-18-4, L-Valine, biological studies 73-32-5, L-Isoleucine, biological studies 102-76-1, Triacetin 107-21-1, 1,2-Ethanediol, biological studies 110-63-4, 1,4-Butanediol, biological studies 302-72-7, Alanine 319-78-8, D-IsoLeucine 328-38-1, D-Leucine 328-39-2, Leucine 338-69-2, D-Alanine 443-79-8, Isoleucine 516-06-3, Valine 640-68-6, D-Valine 1134-47-0, Baclofen 30200-05-6 34406-66-1, Decaglyceryl monolaurate 60142-96-3,
~~Gabapentin~~ 148553-50-8, Pregabalin 206749-40-8 206749-41-9
250653-29-3

RL: THU (Therapeutic use); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(solid compns. contg. .gamma.-aminobutyric acid derivs. and
humectants)

delivery systems)

IT 50-70-4D, Sorbitol, esters 157-07-3D, salts 8063-16-9, Psyllium
9000-01-5, Gum arabic 9000-07-1, Carrageenan 9000-21-9, Furcellaran
9000-28-6, Gum ghatti 9000-65-1, Tragacanth 9002-18-0, Agar
9002-89-5, Poly(vinyl alcohol) 9003-20-7, Poly(vinyl acetate)
9003-39-8, Poly(vinylpyrrolidone) 9004-32-4, Carboxymethyl cellulose
9004-34-6, Cellulose, biological studies 9004-34-6D, Cellulose, ethers
9004-35-7, Cellulose acetate 9004-36-8, Cellulose acetate butyrate
9004-38-0, Cellulose acetate phthalate 9004-54-0, Dextran, biological
studies 9004-57-3, Ethyl cellulose 9004-62-0, Hydroxyethyl cellulose
9004-64-2, Hydroxypropyl cellulose 9004-65-3, Hydroxypropyl
methylcellulose 9004-67-5, Methylcellulose 9005-37-2,
Propylene glycol alginate 11138-66-2, Xanthan
24937-78-8, Poly(ethylene-vinyl acetate) 53230-15-2, Poly(vinyl
phthalate) 54724-00-4, Curdlan
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(coating, for pharmaceutical cyclic amino acid delivery systems)

IT 31566-31-1, Glycerol monostearate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(coating, for pharmaceutical cyclic amino acids, with reduced
bitterness)

IT **60142-96-3** 60142-99-6, 1-Aminomethyl-1-cyclopentaneacetic acid
63562-03-8, 1-Aminomethyl-1-cycloheptaneacetic acid 63562-08-3
63562-10-7 63562-12-9, Butyl 1-aminomethyl-1-cyclopentaneacetate
138799-97-0 138799-98-1, Methyl 1-aminomethyl-1-cyclohexaneacetate
138799-99-2, Butyl 1-aminomethyl-1-cyclohexaneacetate
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(delivery system for, coated, for bitter taste control)

DETD 24 grams ketoprofen and sufficient guaifenesin to result in a 10% final guaifenesin concentration, was mixed well with 10 milliliters 95% alcohol. 1200 mg **gabapentin** was dissolved in one ml **propylene glycol** in a syringe with a luer loc. 26.4 ml of soya lecithin was added to the ketoprofen-guaifenesin-alcohol mixture and mixed well. The resulting mixture was added to the **gabapentin-propylene glycol** mixture and mixed well. 4.8 gm of carbamazepine was combined with the resultant combination and mixed well to form a smooth paste. The resulting paste was combined with the ketoprofen-guaifenesin-alcohol-**gabapentin** mixture and mixed well with sufficient pluronic to yield 120 ml of a composition containing ketoprofen 20%, carbamazepine 4%, **gabapentin** 4%, guaifenesin 10%

DETD Six grams of doxepin powder combined with 26 milliliters pluronic and placed in the refrigerator until dissolved. 1200 mg **gabapentin** was mixed with 1 ml **propylene glycol** and placed in a syringe with luer lock. 6.6 ml of soya lecithin was added and mixed well between syringes. 24 gm of ketoprofen and 8 milliliters alcohol was mixed well between two syringes with luer loc. The doxepin mixture was mixed well with the **gabapentin** mixture and subsequently the ketoprofen mixture was added and mixed well. Sufficient pluronic 20% (about 54 ml) was added to yield 60 ml of a composition having about 20% ketoprofen, 4% weight percent **gabapentin** and 5% weight percent doxepin.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:157822 USPATFULL
TITLE: Method and composition for transdermal administration of pharmacologic agents
INVENTOR(S): Murdock, Robert W., Selah, WA, United States
Williams, C. Donald, Yakima, WA, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Pharmaceutical Applications Associates, LLC, Yakima, WA, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6290986	B1	20010918
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-106684		19980629 (9)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. WO 1997-US19651, filed on 24 Oct 1997 Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1997-957485, filed on 24 Oct 1997, now abandoned		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	US 1996-29120P	19961024 (60)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	GRANTED	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Page, Thurman K.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Channavajjala, Lakshmi	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Lahive & Cockfield, LLP, DeConti, Jr., Gjulio A., Laccotripe, Maria C.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1431	

=>

L9 ANSWER 13 OF 13 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1992:433682 CAPLUS
 DN 117:33682
 TI Coated delivery system for cyclic amino acids with improved taste, texture and compressibility
 IN Cherukuri, Subraman Rao; Chau, Tommy Linkwong
 PA Warner-Lambert Co., USA
 SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 14 pp.
 CODEN: EPXXDW
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K031-195
 ICS A61K009-54; A61K031-215
 CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 458751	A1	19911127	EP 1991-810380	19910517
	R: BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, NL, SE				
	JP 04270216	A2	19920925	JP 1991-148198	19910524
PRAI	US 1990-530768		19900525		
OS	MARPAT 117:33682				
AB	A core made of a cyclic amino acid (Markush given), such as the drug Gabapentin is first coated with a water-sol. or water-insol. polymeric film and then with a hydrophilic coating made of fats, fatty acids and/or waxes. Unmilled Gabapentin was granulated with excipients and coated with gelatin type A and then with a mixt. of partially-hydrogenated soybean oil and glycerol monostearate.				
ST	cyclic amino acid drug coated; Gabapentin formulation				
IT	Pharmaceutical dosage forms (coated, for cyclic amino acids, with reduced bitterness)				
IT	Gums and Mucilages Sterculia urens Acrylic polymers, biological studies Fats and Glyceridic oils Fatty acids, biological studies Gelatins, biological studies Glycerides, biological studies Pectic substances Petrolatum Waxes and Waxy substances RL: BIOL (Biological study) (coating, for pharmaceutical cyclic amino acid delivery systems)				
IT	Amino acids, biological studies RL: BIOL (Biological study) (cyclic, pharmaceutical delivery systems for, coated, with reduced bitterness)				
IT	Cottonseed oil Palm kernel oil Palm oil Rape oil Safflower oil Soybean oil Sunflower oil RL: BIOL (Biological study) (hydrogenated, coating, for pharmaceutical cyclic amino acid delivery systems)				
IT	Vinyl compounds, polymers RL: BIOL (Biological study) (polymers, coating, for pharmaceutical cyclic amino acid delivery systems)				
IT	Fats and Glyceridic oils RL: BIOL (Biological study) (rice bran, hydrogenated, coating, for pharmaceutical cyclic amino acid				

Example 3

1) Preparation of **gabapentin** granules

On 700 g of bulk powders of **gabapentin** was sprayed a solution of 14 g of copolyvidone and 14 g of propylene glycol in 252 g of water by means of a fluidized granulator (manufactured by FREUND Co. o, Ltd@, SFC-Mini) and then dried to obtain **gabapentin** granular powders.

CLMEN. . . The stabilized solid composition containing a 4-amino substituted-butanoic acid derivative as claimed in claim 1 wherein it is a solid pharmaceutical preparation of **gabapentin**, pregabalin, baclofen, 3-aminomethyl cyclohexyl-butanoic acid, 3-aminomethyl cyclahexyl pentanoic acid or 3-aminomethyl phenyl-pentanoic acid.

The stabilized solid composition containing 4-amino substituted-butanoic. . .

process as claimed in claim 12 wherein said humectant comprises one or more of the compounds selected from ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, **butylene glycol**, sorbitol and glycerol and an aliphatic acid ester tbereor.

14 The process as claimed in claim 13 wherein said composition is a solid preparation of **gabapentin**, pregabalin, baclofen, 3-aminomethyl cyclohexyl-butanoic acid or 3-aminomethyl cyclahexyl pentanoic acid, 3-aminomethyl phenyl-pentanoic acid or 3-aminomethyl phenyl-pentanoic acid.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999059572 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID DERIVATIVES CONTAINING, SOLID COMPOSITIONS AND PROCESS FOR PREPARING THE SAME
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITIONS SOLIDES CONTENANT DES DERIVES DE L'ACIDE GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIQUE, ET PROCEDE DE PREPARATION ASSOCIE
INVENTOR(S): AOMATSU, Akira
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY;
AOMATSU, Akira
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9959572	A1	19991125

DESIGNATED STATES

W:

AE AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GD GE HR HU ID IL
IN IS JP KP KR LC LK LT LV MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO
SG SI SK SL TR TT UA US UZ VN YU ZA GH GM KE LS MW SD
SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE
DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI
CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.:

WO 1999-US10186 A 19990510

PRIORITY INFO.:

JP 1998-10/133122 19980515

ose

compounds, propylene glycol, glycerol and **triacetin** may exhibit not only an activity as a humectant but also an activity as a plasticizer for a coating film, while L-leucine, . . . DL-leucinef DL-i5oleucine and DL-valine may exhibit an activity as a modifier for a coating film. Moreover, when the 4-amino substituted-butanoic =c.4d derivative is

gabapentin, glycine, L-alanine, D-alanine and DL-alanine may exhibit an activity as a buffering agent against bitter taste of **gabapentin**. The surface-coating of the granular powders, granule5 or tablet5 may be applied to the surface of the granular powders, granules or tablets. . .

2) Preparation of granular powders D of **gabapentin**

On 250 g of bulk powders of **gabapentin** was sprayed a solution of 8 g of propylene glycol in 67 g of water by means of a fluidized granulator (manufactured. . . and subsequently a solution of 5 g of hydroxypropylcellulose in 58 g of water was sprayed thereon, and then dried to obtain **gabapentin** granular powders D.

3) Preparation of granular powders E of **gabapentin**

On 250 g of bulk powders of **gabapentin** was sprayed a solution of 5 g of **triacetin** in 67 g of water by means of said fluidized granulator and subsequently a solution of 5 g is of hydroxypropylcellulose in 58 g of water was sprayed thereon, and then dried to obtain **gabapentin** granular powders E.

4) Preparation of granular powders F of **gabapentin**

On 250 g of bulk powders of **gabapentin** was sprayed a solution of 2.5 g of propylene glycol and 2.5 g of **triacetin** in 67 g of water by means of the said fluidized granulator and subsequently a solution of 5 g of hydroxypropylcellulose in 58 g of water was sprayed thereon,

and then dried to obtain **gabapentin** granular powders F-

The **gabapentin** granular powders C - F obtained as described in the above 1) - 4) were stored under the conditions as defined in. . .

0.124

50'C/85% humidity/2 weeks (open) 0.011 0.008 0.006 0.007

50OC/85% humidity/4 weeks (open) 0.012 0.013 0.010 0.011

The above table shows that the **gabapentin** bulk powder5 could be prevented from the degradation with lapse of time (the lactam formation) by the addit'lon of either propylene glycol or **triacetin** or both of them.

Example 3

1) Preparation of **gabapentin** granules

On 700 g of bulk powders of **gabapentin** was sprayed a solution of 14 g of copolyvidone and 14 g of propylene glycol in 252 g of water by means of a fluidized granulator (manufactured by FREUND Co. o, Ltd@,. SFC-Mini) and then dried to obtain **gabapentin** granular powders.

CLMEN. . . The stabilized solid composition containing a 4-amino substituted-butanoic acid derivative as claimed in claim 1 wherein it is a solid pharmaceutical preparation of **gabapentin**, pregabalin, baclofen, 3-aminomethyl cyclohexyl-butanoic acid, 3-aminomethyl cyclahexyl pentanoic acidf 3-aminomethyl phenyl-butanoic acid or 3-aminomethvl phenyl-pentanoic acid.

The stabilized solid composition containing
4-amino substituted-butanoic.

process as claimed in claim 12 wherein said
humectant comprises one or more of the compounds selected
from ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, **butylene**
glycol,
sorbitol and glycerol and an aliphatic acid ester tbereor.

14 The process as claimed in claim 13 wherein said
composition is a solid preparation of **gabapentin**,
pregabalin, baclofen, 3-aminomethyl cyclohexyl-butanoic
acidr 3-aminomethyl cyclohexyl pentanoic acid, 3-
aminomethyl phenyl-butanoic acid or 3-aminomethyl
phenyl-pentanoic acid.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999059572 PCTFULL ED 20020515
TITLE (ENGLISH): GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIC ACID DERIVATIVES CONTAINING, SOLID
COMPOSITIONS AND PROCESS FOR PREPARING THE SAME
TITLE (FRENCH): COMPOSITIONS SOLIDES CONTENANT DES DERIVES DE L'ACIDE
GAMMA-AMINOBUTYRIQUE, ET PROCEDE DE PREPARATION ASSOCIE
INVENTOR(S): AOMATSU, Akira
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY;
AOMATSU, Akira
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9959572	A1	19991125

DESIGNATED STATES

W: AE AL AU BA BB BG BR CA CN CU CZ EE GD GE HR HU ID IL
IN IS JP KP KR LC LK LR LT LV MG MK MN MX NO NZ PL RO
SG SI SK SL TR TT UA US UZ VN YU ZA GH GM KE LS MW SD
SL SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH CY DE
DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI
CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

APPLICATION INFO.: WO 1999-US10186 A 19990510

PRIORITY INFO.: JP 1998-10/133122 19980515

L2 ANSWER 20 OF 23 PCTFULL COPYRIGHT 2003 Univentio on STN

DETD The most preferred compound is 1-aminomethyl-
cyclohexane acetic acid (**gabapentin**).

stearic acid; magnesium stearate;
vegetable oils such as peanut-oil, cottonseed oil,
sesame oil, olive oil, corn oil, and oil of
theobroma; propylene glycol, **glycerin**; sorbitol;
polyethylene glycol; water; agar; alginic acid;
isotonic saline, and phosphate buffer solutions; as
well as other compatible substances normally used in
pharmaceutical formulations... .

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996036328 PCTFULL ED 20020514
TITLE (ENGLISH): A METHOD OF TREATMENT OF MANIA AND BIPOLAR DISORDER
TITLE (FRENCH): METHODE DE TRAITEMENT DE LA MANIE ET DU TROUBLE
BIPOLAIRE
INVENTOR(S): PANDE, Atul, Chandra
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): WARNER-LAMBERT COMPANY
LANGUAGE OF PUBL.: English
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
PATENT INFORMATION:

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
WO 9636328	A1	19961121

DESIGNATED STATES

W:

AU BG CA CN CZ EE GE HU JP KR LT LV MX NO NZ PL RO SG
SI SK UA UZ AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE CH DE DK
ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE
WO 1996-US5898 A 19960426
US 1995-8/440,570 19950515

APPLICATION INFO.:

PRIORITY INFO.:

L1 ANSWER 1 OF 1 REGISTRY COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
RN 68334-00-9 REGISTRY *

* Use of this CAS Registry Number alone as a search term in other STN files may result in incomplete search results. For additional information, enter HELP RN* at an online arrow prompt (=>).

CN Cottonseed oil, hydrogenated (CA INDEX NAME)

OTHER NAMES:

CN Cotmar

CN Dri-Tex

CN GKhM 5T

CN Hardened cottonseed oil

CN Hydrogenated cottonseed oil

CN Hydrogenated vegetable oils, cottonseed

CN RTU 186-61

CN **Sterotex**

CN Sterotex K

CN Sterotex NF-C

DR 68562-65-2, 53026-92-9

MF Unspecified

CI MAN, CTS

LC STN Files: AGRICOLA, BIOSIS, BIOTECHNO, CA, CAPLUS, CHEMLIST, CIN, CSCHEM, EMBASE, IPA, MSDS-OHS, TOXCENTER
Other Sources: DSL**, EINECS**, TSCA**

(**Enter CHEMLIST File for up-to-date regulatory information)

*** STRUCTURE DIAGRAM IS NOT AVAILABLE ***

9 REFERENCES IN FILE CA (1937 TO DATE)

9 REFERENCES IN FILE CAPLUS (1937 TO DATE)

US

L6 ANSWER 7 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1996:126638 CAPLUS
DN 124:179296
TI Soft tissue paper containing glycerin and quaternary ammonium compounds
IN Funk, Barbara Sue; Kryzsik, Duane Gerard; Pazdernik, Patrick Alan
PA Kimberly-Clark Corp., USA
SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 8 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DT Patent
LA English
IC ICM D21H021-22
ICS D21H017-06; D21H017-07; D21H017-13; A61K007-48
CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI EP 688901	A2	19951227	EP 1995-109536	19950620
EP 688901	A3	19960724		
EP 688901	B1	19991006		
R: BE, DE, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL, PT, SE				
CA 2152199	AA	19951222	CA 1995-2152199	19950620
JP 08049192	A2	19960220	JP 1995-153082	19950620
ES 2137409	T3	19991216	ES 1995-109536	19950620
AU 9521824	A1	19960104	AU 1995-21824	19950621
AU 692855	B2	19980618		
PL 178162	B1	20000331	PL 1995-309216	19950621
WO 9627707	A1	19960912	WO 1996-US1298	19960202
W: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, TJ, TM, TR				
RW: KE, LS, MW, SD, SZ, UG, AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
AU 9649687	A1	19960923	AU 1996-49687	19960202
CN 1183127	A	19980527	CN 1996-193611	19960202
CN 1077938	B	20020116		
BR 9604773	A	19980623	BR 1996-4773	19960202
ZA 9601524	A	19960903	ZA 1996-1524	19960226
PRAI US 1994-263109	A	19940621		
US 1995-400896	A	19950308		
WO 1996-US1298	W	19960202		
OS MARPAT 124:179296				
AB	The title paper having a soothing feel is softened by a compn. comprising 20-98% glycerin and 0.2-5% selected quaternary ammonium compd., e.g. Lanoquat 1751-A.			
ST	tissue softening quaternary ammonium compd			
IT	Humectants (contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and glycerin)			
IT	Softening agents (for tissue paper; contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and glycerin)			
IT	Carbohydrates and Sugars, uses			
IT	RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (humectants; tissue paper softening agents contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and glycerin and)			
IT	Kaolin, uses RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses) (skin protector; tissue paper softening agents contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and glycerin and)			
IT	Quaternary ammonium compounds, uses RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses) (tissue paper softening agents contg. glycerin and)			

IT Aloe barbadensis
(tissue paper softening agents contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and glycerin and)

IT Polyoxyalkylenes, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(tissue paper softening agents contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and glycerin and)

IT Lanolin
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(ethoxylated, humectants; tissue paper softening agents contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and glycerin and)

IT Syrups
(hydrolyzed starch, tissue paper softening agents contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and glycerin and)

IT Paper
(tissue, softening agents contg. glycerin and quaternary ammonium compds. for)

IT 50-21-5, Lactic acid, uses 50-21-5D, Lactic acid, salts 50-70-4, Sorbitol, uses 57-13-6, Urea, uses 9005-25-8D, Starch, hydrolyzed 31694-55-0, Polyethylene glycol glyceryl ether
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(humectants; tissue paper softening agents contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and glycerin and)

IT 97-59-6, Allantoin 1314-13-2, Zinc oxide, uses 9005-25-8, Starch, uses 9006-65-9, Dimethicone 14807-96-6, Talc, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(skin protector; tissue paper softening agents contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and glycerin and)

IT 86221-07-0, Lanoquat 1751A
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(tissue paper softening agents contg. glycerin and)

IT 56-81-5, Glycerin, uses
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(tissue paper softening agents contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and)

IT 57-55-6, Propylene glycol, uses 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol
RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(tissue paper softening agents contg. quaternary ammonium compds. and glycerin and)

L6 ANSWER 6 OF 9 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 2000:65286 CAPLUS
 DN 132:109640
 TI Hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper containing imidazoline softeners and manufacture thereof
 IN Oriaran, T. Philips; Burrier, Byron E.; Ostrowski, Henry S.; Post, Elroy W.; Propp, Jacob H.
 PA Fort James Corp., USA
 SO U.S., 39 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 770,929.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM D21H017-45
 ICS B31F001-12
 NCL 162111000
 CC 43-7 (Cellulose, Lignin, Paper, and Other Wood Products)
 FAN.CNT 3

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 6017418	A	20000125	US 1997-851657	19970506
	EP 851062	A2	19980701	EP 1997-310448	19971222
	EP 851062	A3	19991020		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
	CA 2225568	AA	19980623	CA 1997-2225568	19971223
	US 6190499	B1	20010220	US 1999-264575	19990308
	US 6176972	B1	20010123	US 2000-578190	20000524
	US 6200418	B1	20010313	US 2000-578189	20000524
	US 6203664	B1	20010320	US 2000-578169	20000524
	US 6207012	B1	20010327	US 2000-577899	20000524
	US 6207013	B1	20010327	US 2000-578238	20000524
PRAI	US 1996-770929	A2	19961223		
	US 1997-851657	A	19970506		
	US 1999-264575	A3	19990308		
OS	MARPAT	132:109640			
AB	Hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliant, single-ply or multiply absorbent papers in the form of napkins, towels, bathroom tissue or facial tissue are prep'd. Humectant paper products are formed by supplying to a headbox a furnish comprising cellulosic papermaking fiber consisting essentially of recycle fiber, hardwood fiber, and/or softwood fiber; optionally, .1toreq.50% synthetic fibers; and a softener melting at .apprx.0-40.degree. and comprising an imidazoline moiety formulated in org. compds. selected from alkoxylated aliph. polyols, alkoxylated aliph. diols, aliph. polyols, aliph. diols and a mixt. thereof; and the process of adding the softener is controlled to retain a ratio of the av. particle size of dispersed softener to the av. fiber diam. of .apprx.0.01-15%; wet pressing the nascent web, creping the web from the Yankee, and recovering the paper products. Thus, tissue papers were treated with 8% softener comprising 67% imidazoline and 33% ethoxylated 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol, giving basis wt. 17 lb/ream, total tensiles 1622 g/3 in., and sensory softness 16.2, compared with 17, 1654, and 15.06, resp., for untreated tissue papers.				
ST	imidazoline polyol softener absorbent paper; facial tissue imidazoline polyol softener; toilet paper imidazoline polyol softener; towel paper imidazoline polyol softener; napkin imidazoline polyol softener				
IT	Paper Paper (absorbent; hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper contg. imidazoline softeners and manuf. thereof)				
IT	Acrylic fibers, uses Polyamide fibers, uses Polyester fibers, uses Polypropene fibers, uses				

RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(cellulosic fiber blends; imidazoline-contg. softeners for hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper and manuf. thereof)

IT Polyamines
Polyamines
Polyamines
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(epoxy-polyamide-, cationic, wet-strength additive; hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper contg. imidazoline softeners and manuf. thereof)

IT Polyamides, uses
Polyamides, uses
Polyamides, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(epoxy-polyamine-, cationic, wet-strength additive; hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper contg. imidazoline softeners and manuf. thereof)

IT Polyolefin fibers
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(ethylene, cellulosic fiber blends; imidazoline-contg. softeners for hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper and manuf. thereof)

IT Softening agents
(imidazoline and polyols; hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper contg. imidazoline softeners and manuf. thereof)

IT Cellulose pulp
(imidazoline-contg. softeners for hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper and manuf. thereof)

IT Amides, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(imidazoline-contg., softener; hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper contg. imidazoline softeners and manuf. thereof)

IT Paper
(napkins; imidazoline-contg. softeners for hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper and manuf. thereof)

IT Absorbents
Absorbents
(paper; hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper contg. imidazoline softeners and manuf. thereof)

IT Epoxy resins, uses
Epoxy resins, uses
Epoxy resins, uses
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(polyamide-polyamine-, cationic, wet-strength additive; hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper contg. imidazoline softeners and manuf. thereof)

IT Paper
(tissue, facial; imidazoline-contg. softeners for hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper and manuf. thereof)

IT Paper
(toilet; imidazoline-contg. softeners for hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper and manuf. thereof)

IT Paper
(towels; imidazoline-contg. softeners for hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper and manuf. thereof)

IT 210235-31-7, CoBond 1600
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(cationic starch wet-strength additive; hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper contg. imidazoline softeners and manuf. thereof)

IT 9005-25-8, Starch, uses 173717-69-6, Kymene 557LX
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)

(cationic, wet-strength additive; hydrophilic, **humectant**, soft, pliable, absorbent paper contg. imidazoline softeners and manuf. thereof)

IT 9002-88-4, Polyethylene 25085-53-4, Isotactic polypropylene
RL: POF (Polymer in formulation); TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
(fibers, cellulosic fiber blends; imidazoline-contg. softeners for hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper and manuf. thereof)

IT 144-19-4, 2,2,4-Trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol 504-75-6, Imidazoline
187882-62-8 199195-28-3, Quasoft 202JR
RL: MOA (Modifier or additive use); USES (Uses)
(softener; hydrophilic, humectant, soft, pliable, absorbent paper contg. imidazoline softeners and manuf. thereof)

RE.CNT 8 THERE ARE 8 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
RE

L51 ANSWER 6 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1989:619294 CAPLUS

DN 111:219294

TI Retard-release pharmaceutical sachets containing leavening agents, a hydrophobic swelling agent and a hydrophilic membrane

IN Sinnreich, Joel

PA Ciba-Geigy A.-G., Switz.

SO Eur. Pat. Appl., 12 pp.

CODEN: EPXXDW

DT Patent

LA German

IC ICM A61K009-22

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	EP 307904	A1	19890322	EP 1988-115114	19880915
	EP 307904	B1	19930210		
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE				
	IL 87710	A1	19920621	IL 1988-87710	19880908
	US 4996058	A	19910226	US 1988-242833	19880912
	ZA 8806873	A	19890426	ZA 1988-6873	19880915
	AT 85518	E	19930215	AT 1988-115114	19880915
	ES 2040789	T3	19931101	ES 1988-115114	19880915
	DK 8805168	A	19890319	DK 1988-5168	19880916
	FI 8804280	A	19890319	FI 1988-4280	19880916
	FI 95771	B	19951215		
	FI 95771	C	19960325		
	NO 8804134	A	19890320	NO 1988-4134	19880916
	NO 178095	B	19951016		
	NO 178095	C	19960124		
	AU 8822366	A1	19890323	AU 1988-22366	19880916
	AU 618020	B2	19911212		
	JP 01102020	A2	19890419	JP 1988-230209	19880916
	JP 2738936	B2	19980408		
	HU 52368	A2	19900728	HU 1988-4893	19880916
	DD 282392	A5	19900912	DD 1988-319869	19880916
	CA 1331341	A1	19940809	CA 1988-577621	19880916
PRAI	CH 1987-3621		19870918		
	EP 1988-115114		19880915		

AB Coated retard-release formulations contain .gtoreq.1 component capable of generating a leavening agent and expanding when in contact with body fluid, a physiol. active agent, a hydrophilic swelling agent, and additives. The formulation furthermore contains a hydrophilic membrane which is capable of expanding and which is permeable to body fluid and optionally a component which will **decomp.** at the site of application without delay and surrounds said component capable of leavening and said membrane. A mixt. of water, glycerol, Mowiol 28-99 (polyvinyl alc.), and PEG-400 stearate was cast to give a film 100 .mu.m thick; this film was cut and folded and annealed around its edges to form a sachet which was filled with a mixt. of 75 mg Lioresal (**Baclofen**) and 300 mg NaHCO₃ and the sachet was sealed. This sachet was placed in a soln. contg. 2.0 g NaCl, 2.92 g 36% HCl, and H₂O to 1 L and the sachet expanded from an initial vol. of 0.6 mL to 4.2 mL after 1.0 h, 5.9 mL after 3.0 h, and to 2.8 mL after 7.0 h. The release of active agent was 4.7, 12.3, and 71.3% after 1.0, 3.0 and 7.0 h, resp.

ST retard release sachet polyvinyl alc bicarbonate

IT Leavening agents

(pharmaceutical retard-release sachets contg.)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms

(delayed-release, baclofen and leavening agent and hydrophilic membrane in)

IT 144-55-8, Sodium hydrogen carbonate, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical retard-release sachets contg. baclofen and hydrophilic
membrane and, as leavening agent)

IT 1134-47-0, Baclofen 51384-51-1, Metoprolol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical retard-release sachets contg. leavening agent and
hydrophilic membrane and)

IT 9002-89-5, Polyvinyl alcohol
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical retard-release sachets contg. leavening agent and, as
hydrophilic membrane)

L3 ANSWER 39 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1955:44615 CAPLUS

DN 49:44615

OREF 49:8569d-e

TI Ophthalmological preparations and vehicles

IN Feinstein, Robert Robin; Bechtold, Arthur Wm.

PA Iso-Sol Co., Inc.

DT Patent

LA Unavailable

CC 17 (Pharmaceuticals, Cosmetics, and Perfumes)

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	US 2703777		19550308	US	
AB	A vehicle for a gel-like water-sol. ophthalmological prepn. is prep'd. as follows: A buffer system of 1.2% H3BO3 and 0.7% KCl is prep'd., and 2.2% aq. Na2CO3 is added. Then 5-15% of a humectant such as glycerol, sorbitol, or propylene glycol is added, and finally polyethylene glycol (mol. wt. 200 to 10,000) and methylcellulose are added to produce gel of viscosity 1000-25,000 centipoises. The medicament is aged 24 hrs. at 0.degree.. This vehicle allows quick action of the contained drug, ease of application, and choice of suitable pH.				
IT	Eyes (prepns. for)				
IT	Boric acid (ophthalmological prepns. contg.)				
IT	9004-67-5, Cellulose, methyl ether (ophthalmic solns. of)				
IT	56-81-5, Glycerol 25322-68-3, Polyethylene glycol (ophthalmologic prepns. contg.)				
IT	50-70-4, Sorbitol 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol 497-19-8, Sodium carbonate, Na2CO3 7447-40-7, Potassium chloride (ophthalmological prepns. contg.)				

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L50 ANSWER 5 OF 6 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM The lactams display a certain toxicity and must, therefore, be avoided as far as possible. For example, gabapentin has a toxicity (LD₅₀, mouse) of more than 8000 mg/kg, for the corresponding lactam (VI) a toxicity of 300 mg/kg. Consequently, these impurities and the potential formation of such decomposition products during storage of pharmaceutical compositions must be reduced to a minimum for reasons of safety.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:50732 USPATFULL
TITLE: Lactam-free amino acids
INVENTOR(S): Augart, Helmut, Waldkirch, Germany, Federal Republic of
Gebhardt, Uwe, Waldkirch, Germany, Federal Republic of
Herrmann, Wolfgang, Merzhausen, Germany, Federal
Republic of
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Godecke Aktiengesellschaft, Berlin, Germany, Federal
Republic of (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 6054482		20000425
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1995-377618		19950125 (8)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation of Ser. No. US 1993-20270, filed on 18 Feb 1993, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1992-865723, filed on 8 Apr 1992, now abandoned which is a continuation of Ser. No. US 1990-570500, filed on 21 Aug 1990, now abandoned		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1989-3928183	19890825
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Shippen, Michael L.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Tinney, Francis J.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1, 7	
LINE COUNT:	301	

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L8 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM Mono- and disaccharides comprise staples in commerce with a wide variety of uses. For example, the aldohexose glucose is used as a sweetener as are the ketohexoses fructose and sorbose. Other monosaccharides, such as for example, the pentoses, arabinose, and xylose, as well as the aforementioned glucose, may be used as a major component of fermentation media. Still other monosaccharides such as mannose, may be reduced to polyols such as mannitol and **sorbitol**, which then find uses as **humectants** and excipients in **tablets**. Furthermore, disaccharides such as maltose also possess a degree of sweetness, especially when in pure form and not contaminated by a reversion product, may also be used as a sweetener.

PI US 4880545

19891114

L11 ANSWER 23 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

DETD When compounds of the instant invention are intended for use in compositions as an anticaries agent, they are typically incorporated in oral or dental preparations in effective amounts typically to provide about 100-5000 ppm total F, preferably about 500-2000 ppm and most preferably about 1000 ppm. For instance, bisoleylamine monofluorophosphate can be preferably employed in amount of about 3.34% by weight, which provides about 1000 ppm total F. Typically, the oral preparation is a dentifrice, such as dental cream, **tablet** or powder, containing as a vehicle about 20-95% by weight of a water-insoluble polishing material, preferably including water-insoluble phosphate such as insoluble sodium metaphosphate, dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, trimagnesium phosphate. The dentifrice may also include water; **humectants** such as glycerine, **sorbitol**, **propylene glycol** 400; detergents; gelling agents such as Irish moss and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose; antibacterial agents; coloring or whitening agents; preservatives; silicones; chlorophyll compounds, additional ammoniated materials; and flavoring or sweetening materials.

PI US 4105759 19780808

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L11 ANSWER 22 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM Liquid mouthwashes and topical solutions, for example, may be prepared by adding stannous fluoride and the phytic acid compound to a suitable solvent such as distilled or deionized water and ethanol. Sweetening agents such as saccharine, etc., and flavoring agents such as peppermint oil, spearmint oil, anise oil, etc. may also be added in a small amount, if desired. Gel-type mouthwashes and topical pastes may be prepared by adding to the above-prepared solution a **humectant** such as glycerin, **sorbitol**, **propylene glycol** and polyethylene glycol in an amount of 5-70 wt%, a binder such as xanthan gum, guar gum, carrageenan and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose in an amount of 0.3-10 wt %, and an antiseptic agent such as ethyl parahydroxybenzoate and butyl parahydroxybenzoate in a minor amount. Further, **tablets** and powders may be prepared in a usual manner using well-known tablet or powder-forming agents, for example, a vehicle such as lactose and mannitol, a disintegrator and a binder such as corn starch and carboxymethyl cellulose.

PI US 4259316

19810331

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

DETD The tablets for oral administration may contain usual vehicles such as binders (e.g. syrup, gum arabic, gelatin, **sorbitol**, gum tragacanth, polyvinylpyrrolidone), fillers (e.g. **lactose**, other saccharides, corn starch, calcium phosphate, **sorbitol**, glycine), lubricants (e.g. magnesium stearate, talc, **polyethylene glycol**, silica), disintegrants (e.g. potato starch) and available **humectants** (e.g. sodium lauryl sulfate). The **tablets** may be coated by the methods well known in the art. The liquid preparations for oral use may take the form of aqueous or oleaginous suspensions, solutions, emulsions, syrups, elixirs, etc., or may be dried products to be dissolved in water or other appropriate solvents prior to use. Such liquid preparations may contain suspending agents (e.g. sorbitol syrup, methylcellulose, glucose/saccharide syrup, gelatin, hydroxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, aluminum stearate), hydrogenated edible oils (e.g. almond oil, fractionated coconut oil, oily esters), propylene glycol or ethyl alcohol, preservatives (e.g. methyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, sorbic acid), etc. As the suppository bases, there may be used, for instance, cacao butter and other glycerides.

PI

US 4572801

19860225

L11 ANSWER 15 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM Since wintergreen appears to be acceptable in certain antacid tablets (Tums--calcium carbonate in particular), it appears that perfectly dry solid materials may be suitable for formulating various alkaline compositions with wintergreen as a component. Bicarbonate containing dentrifrice formulations have been prepared with various standard humectants such as propylene glycol, glycerin, and polyethylene glycol. Whether or not water is present in these formulations, significant wintergreen degradation is observed when they are flavored with wintergreen. Where water is present, the degradation is more pronounced than when water is absent, but even in the absence of water, wintergreen degradation is still significant with these humectants.

PI

US 5885555

19990323

L9 ANSWER 27 OF 616 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM The humectant ingredient adds body and a pleasant mouthfeel to the liquid mouthwash medium. Suitable **humectant** compounds include propylene glycol, glycerol, sorbitol, mannitol, corn syrup, .beta.-cyclodextrin, amylodextrin, and the like.

PI US 5302373

19940412

L10 ANSWER 1 OF 2 USPATFULL on STN

AB The invention relates to a non-dusting, homogeneous pigment preparation containing

at least 70% by weight of one or more flaky pigments,

1-30% by weight of water,

0.1-20% by weight of a humectant, and

less than 1.00% by weight of one or more preservatives.

CLM What is claimed is:

1. A non-dusting, homogeneous pigment preparation consisting of at least 70% by weight of one or more pearlescent pigments, 2 to 25% by weight of water, 5 to 15% by weight of a humectant, and optionally less than 1.00% by weight of one or more preservatives.

2. A preparation according to claim 1, wherein the sum total of the weight proportion of water and weight proportion of humectant is between 1 and 30% by weight.

3. A preparation according to claim 1, wherein the **humectant** comprises at least one **glycerol**, substituted **glycerol**, **sorbitol**, **polyethylene glycol**, **polyvinylpyrrolidone** or **polypropylene glycol** compound.

4. A preparation according to claim 1, containing a preservative which comprises sorbic acid, benzoic acid, PHB ester, formic acid, propionic acid or a mixture thereof.

5. A process for preparing a preparation according to claim 1, comprising admixing the pearlescent pigment with water, the humectant and optionally the preservative and gently homogenizing the mixture in a powder mixer.

6. An aqueous coating system, comprising a pigment according to claim 1.

7. A preparation according to claim 1, containing at least one preservative.

8. A preparation according to claim 1, with the proviso that the preparation is not a cosmetic composition.

9. An aqueous coating system according to claim 6, with the proviso that the system is not a cosmetic composition.

10. In a process for preparation of a cosmetic, plastic or base coating system, comprising combining a non-dusting pigment preparation and an aqueous base coating system, the improvement wherein the pigment preparation is one according to claim 1.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 97:29010 USPATFULL

TITLE: Pigment preparation

INVENTOR(S): Herget, Gerhard, Ober Ramstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Stahlecker, Otto, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of
Kieser, Manfred, Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Merck Patent Gesellschaft MIT Beschränkter Haftung,
Darmstadt, Germany, Federal Republic of (non-U.S.
corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5618342 WO 9311199		19970408 19930610
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1994-244461 WO 1992-EP2683		19940602 (8) 19921121 19940602 PCT 371 date 19940602 PCT 102(e) date

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	DE 1991-4139993	19911204
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Bell, Mark L.	
ASSISTANT EXAMINER:	Hertlog, Scott L.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Millen, White, Zelano & Branigan, P.C.	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	10	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
LINE COUNT:	274	

L13 ANSWER 4 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1995:789440 CAPLUS
 DN 123:170609
 TI Preparation of vinyl chloride polymers or copolymers in aqueous suspension
 IN Rebello dos Santos, Lucien; Mascarenhas, Jairo Oliveria
 PA CPC - Companhia Petroquimica Camacari, Brazil
 SO Braz. Pedido PI, 14 pp.
 CODEN: BPXXDX
 DT Patent
 LA Portuguese
 IC ICM C08F014-06
 ICS C08F002-18; C08F002-44
 CC 35-4 (Chemistry of Synthetic High Polymers)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BR 9303681	A	19950425	BR 1993-3681	19930902
PRAI	BR 1993-3681		19930902		

AB The title process, giving better yield, consists of adding humectants (e.g., 0.001-0.1% ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer) in the suspension before removal of the nonreacted monomers (e.g., vinyl chloride).
 ST oxyethylene oxypropylene copolymer humectant PVC prepн; vinyl chloride polymn polyether humectant
 IT Polyethers, uses
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (humectants; prepн. of vinyl chloride polymers or copolymers in aq. suspension)
 IT Humectants
 (prepn. of vinyl chloride polymers or copolymers in aq. suspension)
 IT Polymerization
 (suspension, humectants for; prepн. of vinyl chloride polymers or copolymers in aq. suspension)
 IT 9002-86-2P, PVC
 RL: IMF (Industrial manufacture); PEP (Physical, engineering or chemical process); PREP (Preparation); PROC (Process)
 (humectants for; prepн. of vinyl chloride polymers or copolymers in aq. suspension)
 IT 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block copolymer
 RL: TEM (Technical or engineered material use); USES (Uses)
 (humectants; prepн. of vinyl chloride polymers or copolymers in aq. suspension)

=>

L13 ANSWER 3 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1996:467107 CAPLUS
 DN 125:123263
 TI Cleansing compositions containing humectants
 IN Dixon, Thomas Jefferson; Schmidt, Robert Raymond
 PA Procter and Gamble Co., USA
 SO PCT Int. Appl., 29 pp.
 CODEN: PIXXD2
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K007-48
 ICS A61K007-075
 CC 62-4 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	WO 9617590	A1	19960613	WO 1995-US15544	19951130
	W: CN, MX, US				
	RW: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE				
	EP 804149	A1	19971105	EP 1995-942508	19951130
	R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, PT, IE				
	CN 1174501	A	19980225	CN 1995-197515	19951130
PRAI	GB 1994-24521		19941205		
	WO 1995-US15544		19951130		
OS	MARPAT 125:123263				
AB	A personal cleansing compn. comprises (a) 1-40 wt.% nonionic, anionic, zwitterionic, and/or amphoteric surfactants; (b) 0.05-18 wt.% lipid; (c) 0.5-20 wt.% humectant; and (d) water. The compn. consists of 1-55 wt.% aq. matrix contg. .gtoreq.1 nonionic, anionic, zwitterionic, and/or amphoteric surfactant and 1-45 wt.% anisotropic disperse phase comprising Poloxamer nonionic emulsifier $(EO)_x(PO)_y(EO)_z$ (EO = oxyethylene; PO = oxypropylene; x = 1-30; y = 10-80; z = 1-30) 0.1-10, lipid 5-40, and humectant 50-90 wt.%. The compn. provides excellent skin moisturization in combination with a good lather profile and effective skin and hair cleansing. Thus, a shower foam product contained Empigen CDL60 (amphoteric surfactant) 5.0, Na laureth-2 sulfate (anionic surfactant) 5.0, nonionic surfactant R8C(O)NMeCH ₂ (CHOH) ₄ CH ₂ OH (R8 = C ₁₁₋₁₇ alkyl) 5.0, coco amidopropyldimethyl(carboxymethyl)betaine (zwitterionic surfactant) 5.0, petrolatum 1.0, Poloxamer 403 (emulsifier) 0.25, glycerin (humectant) 3.75, Polymer JR-400 0.8, myristic acid 2.0, phenoxyethanol (preservative) 0.15, di-Na ethylene glycol distearate (pearlescer) 0.5, perfume 1.0, and H ₂ O to 100 parts.				
ST	cleanser cosmetic surfactant lipid humectant; moisturizer cosmetic				
	glycerin lipid surfactant				
IT	Humectants Surfactants (cleansing compns. contg. humectants)				
IT	Amino acids, biological studies Lipids, biological studies Paraffin oils Petrolatum Quaternary ammonium compounds, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (cleansing compns. contg. humectants)				
IT	Proteins, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (condensates, with fatty acids; cleansing compns. contg. humectants)				
IT	Fatty acids, biological studies RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses) (C ₈₋₃₀ , esters, cleansing compns. contg. humectants)				
IT	Carboxylic acids, biological studies				

RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(alkyl esters, ethoxylated; cleansing compns. contg. humectants)

IT Cosmetics
(cleansing, cleansing compns. contg. humectants)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(condensation products, with proteins; cleansing compns. contg. humectants)

IT Sulfonic acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(esters, with alkyl glyceryl ethers; cleansing compns. contg. humectants)

IT Amides, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(fatty, N-Me, N-polyhydroxyalkyl; cleansing compns. contg. humectants)

IT Fatty acids, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(sulfo, cleansing compns. contg. humectants)

IT 56-40-6D, Glycine, N-acyl 56-86-0D, Glutamic acid, N-acyl 107-36-8D,
Isethionic acid, acyl esters 107-97-1D, Sarcosine, N-acyl 504-75-6D,
quaternary derivs. 544-63-8, Tetradecanoic acid, biological studies
5138-18-1D, Sulfosuccinic acid, alkyl esters 7664-38-2D, Phosphoric
acid, alkyl esters 9004-82-4, Sodium laureth-2 sulfate 9004-99-3,
Witconol 2711 34870-92-3D, alkyl esters 36574-66-0D, coco amides
52619-75-7D, Taurine methyl ester, N-acyl 81859-24-7
106392-12-5, Poloxamer 156014-50-5, Empigen CDL 60
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study);
USES (Uses)
(cleansing compns. contg. humectants)

IT 50-70-4, D-Glucitol, biological studies 56-81-5, 1,2,3-Propanetriol,
biological studies 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies
RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
(humectant; cleansin

L13 ANSWER 2 OF 4 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
 AN 1999:205208 CAPLUS
 DN 130:257205
 TI Stabilized formulations of methyl salicylate, bicarbonate ion, and polyalkylene glycol
 IN Sheehan, Craig
 PA Church and Dwight Co., Inc., USA
 SO U.S., 5 pp.
 CODEN: USXXAM
 DT Patent
 LA English
 IC ICM A61K007-16
 ICS A61K007-20; A23G003-30
 NCL 424049000
 CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
 FAN.CNT 1

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI US 5885555	A	19990323	US 1998-99223	19980617
PRAI US 1998-99223		19980617		

AB Disclosed is a wintergreen (Me salicylate) formulation comprising (a) wintergreen, (b) ethylene oxide/propylene oxide heteric/block copolymers as liq. humectants, (c) an alky.-providing agent, and (d) water 0-2 %. A dentifrice was formulated contg. Poloxaflo L4370 34.11, Pluraflo L1220 dispersant 4, aerosil-200 VS 2, NaHCO₃ 50, Na saccharin 1, NaF 0.243, Hampsoyl L-30 (Na lauroyl sarcosinate 30 %) 1.677, Na percarbonate 3.5, Zn citrate hydrate 2, Na lauryl sulfate 0.5, and wintergreen flavor 1.1 %. After 12 wk storage at 100.degree.F and after 18 mo at room temp., there was still a wintergreen taste present.
 ST dentifrice wintergreen polyalkylene glycol bicarbonate
 IT Dentifrices
 Humectants
 (stabilized wintergreen dentifrices contg. bicarbonates and polyalkylene glycol humectants)
 IT Polyoxyalkylenes, biological studies
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (stabilized wintergreen dentifrices contg. bicarbonates and polyalkylene glycol humectants)
 IT Essential oils
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (wintergreen; stabilized wintergreen dentifrices contg. bicarbonates and polyalkylene glycol humectants)
 IT 106392-12-5, Ethylene oxide-propylene oxide block polymer
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (Pluraflo 4370; stabilized wintergreen dentifrices contg. bicarbonates and polyalkylene glycol **humectants**)
 IT 119-36-8, Methyl salicylate 144-55-8, Sodium bicarbonate, biological studies 15630-89-4, Sodium percarbonate
 RL: BUU (Biological use, unclassified); BIOL (Biological study); USES (Uses)
 (stabilized wintergreen dentifrices contg. bicarbonates and polyalkylene glycol humectants)

RE.CNT 11 THERE ARE 11 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD
 RE

- (1) Cocherell; US 5004596 1991 CAPLUS
- (2) Domek; US 5215740 1993 CAPLUS
- (3) Doolan; US 5425806 1995 CAPLUS
- (4) Hauschild; US 5374368 1994 CAPLUS
- (5) Hauschild; US 5496542 1996 CAPLUS
- (6) Hauschild; US 5676933 1997 CAPLUS

- (7) Johnson; US 5128154 1992
- (8) Patel; US 4844883 1989 CAPLUS
- (9) Williams; US 5085853 1992 CAPLUS
- (10) Williams; US 5186926 1993 CAPLUS
- (11) Winston; US 4891211 1990 CAPLUS

L9 ANSWER 28 OF 616 USPATFULL on STN

DETD Typical improving and processing agents that may be used include di-sodium phosphate; glycerin monostearate, a surface active agent including glycerin fatty acid ester, sucrose fatty acid ester, sorbitan fatty acid ester and lecithin; a **humectant** including propylene glycol and D-**sorbitol**; or other agents including **sodium starch phosphate**, sodium caseinate, L-lysine hydrochloride, vitamin B.sub.1, vitamin B.sub.2, chlorella and active gluten. If used the viscous binder may be egg yolk or a water-soluble gum including cellulose sodium glycolate, sodium polyacrylate and sodium alginate. Seasoning agents that may be included are various spices, various extracts, monosodium glutamate, sodium inosinate, guanylic acid and succinic acid.

PI

US 4368210

19830111

L17 ANSWER 29 OF 32 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN

AN 1989:101861 CAPLUS

DN 110:101861

TI Transdermal preparations containing baclofen

IN Watanabe, Shigeyuki; Sato, Susumu

PA Nitto Denko Corp., Japan

SO Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 4 pp.

CODEN: JKXXAF

DT Patent

LA Japanese

IC ICM A61K031-195

ICS A61K031-195; A61K047-00

CC 63-6 (Pharmaceuticals)

Section cross-reference(s): 1

FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	JP 63253022	A2	19881020	JP 1987-86354	19870408
PRAI	JP 1987-86354		19870408		

AB Transdermal preps. contain baclofen. A prep. (comprising propylene glycol 0.50, octyl alc. 0.10, citrate buffer 0.40 mL, and 10 mg baclofen) was applied at 0.1 mL to an isolated rat skin, resulting in 540 .mu.g baclofen permeation, vs. 30 .mu.g, in the absence of octyl alc.

ST transdermal pharmaceutical baclofen

IT Drug bioavailability
(of transdermal baclofen, contg. absorption accelerators and/or cyclodextrin)

IT Alcohols, biological studies

RL: PREP (Preparation)
(C1-3, baclofen transdermal preps. contg. cyclodextrin and)

IT Alcohols, biological studies

RL: PREP (Preparation)
(C6-12, baclofen transdermal preps. contg. propylene glycol and)

IT Pharmaceutical dosage forms

(transdermal, of baclofen, contg. absorption accelerators and/or cyclodextrin)

IT 10016-20-3, .alpha.-Cyclodextrin 12619-70-4, Cyclodextrin

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(baclofen transdermal preps. contg.)

IT 57-55-6, 1,2-Propanediol, biological studies

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(baclofen transdermal preps. contg. alcs. and)

IT 111-70-6, Heptyl alcohol 111-87-5, Octyl alcohol, biological studies

143-08-8, Nonyl alcohol

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(baclofen transdermal preps. contg. propylene glycol and)

IT 1134-47-0, Baclofen

RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical transdermal preps. contg.)

Copy 3

L11 ANSWER 21 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

DETD The tablets for oral administration may contain usual vehicles such as binders (e.g. syrup, gum arabic, gelatin, **sorbitol**, gum tragacanth, polyvinylpyrrolidone), fillers (e.g. lactose, other saccharides, corn starch, calcium phosphate, **sorbitol**, glycine), lubricants (e.g. magnesium stearate, talc, **polyethylene glycol**, silica), disintegrants (e.g. potato starch) and available **humectants** (e.g. sodium lauryl sulfate). The tablets may be coated by the methods well known in the art. The liquid preparations for oral use may take the form of aqueous or oleaginous suspensions, solutions, emulsions, syrups, elixirs, etc., or may be dried products to be dissolved in water or other appropriate solvents prior to use. Such liquid preparations may contain suspending agents (e.g. sorbitol syrup, methylcellulose, glucose/saccharide syrup, gelatin, hydroxyethylcellulose, carboxymethylcellulose, aluminum stearate), hydrogenated edible oils (e.g. almond oil, fractionated coconut oil, oily esters), propylene glycol or ethyl alcohol, preservatives (e.g. methyl or propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, sorbic acid), etc. As the suppository bases, there may be used, for instance, cacao butter and other glycerides.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 86:11069 ·USPATFULL
TITLE: 4-Carbamoyloxymethyl-1-sulfo-2-oxoazetidine derivatives and their production
INVENTOR(S): Matsuo, deceased, Taisuke, late of Ibaraki, Japan by Michiko Matsuo, Takeshi Matsuo, Tazuko Matsuo, heirs Ochiai, Michihiko, Suita, Japan Kishimoto, Shoji, Takarazuka, Japan
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Takeda Chemical Industries, Ltd., Osaka, Japan (non-U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4572801		19860225
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1983-499801		19830531 (6)
RELATED APPLN. INFO.:	Continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1982-405592, filed on 5 Aug 1982 which is a continuation-in-part of Ser. No. US 1981-326938, filed on 3 Dec 1981		

	NUMBER	DATE
PRIORITY INFORMATION:	JP 1982-73728	19820430
	WO 1981-WO103	19810430
	WO 1981-WO183	19810821
	WO 1981-WO252	19810924
	JP 1982-93463	19820531
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility	
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted	
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Berch, Mark L.	
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Wenderoth, Lind & Ponack	
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	11	
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1	
NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:	1 Drawing Figure(s); 1 Drawing Page(s)	
LINE COUNT:	1495	
CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT		

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L8 ANSWER 9 OF 9 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM Mono- and disaccharides comprise staples in commerce with a wide variety of uses. For example, the aldohexose glucose is used as a sweetener as are the ketohexoses fructose and sorbose. Other monosaccharides, such as for example, the pentoses, arabinose, and xylose, as well as the aforementioned glucose, may be used as a major component of fermentation media. Still other monosaccharides such as mannose, may be reduced to polyols such as mannitol and **sorbitol**, which then find uses as **humectants** and excipients in **tablets**. Furthermore, disaccharides such as maltose also possess a degree of sweetness, especially when in pure form and not contaminated by a reversion product, may also be used as a sweetener.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 89:92251 USPATFULL
TITLE: Ultra-filtration membranes and a method for the separation of sugars using the same
INVENTOR(S): Swamikannu, A. Xavier, Des Plaines, IL, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): UOP, Des Plaines, IL, United States (U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 4880545		19891114
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1988-272971		19881118 (7)
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Sever, Frank		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	McBride, Thomas K., Nelson, Raymond H.		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	22		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	565		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

L3 ANSWER 33 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1984:412063 CAPLUS
DN 101:12063
TI Influence of panthenol, chlorphenesin and lignocaine on the rheological properties of solidified sodium stearate-based sticks (SSSS)
AU Mattha, Amir G.; Kassem, Ali A.; El-Khatib, Gaber K.
CS Lab. Pharm. Sci., Natl. Res. Cent., Dokki, Egypt
SO Drug Development and Industrial Pharmacy (1984), 10(1), 111-25
CODEN: DDIPD8; ISSN: 0363-9045
DT Journal
LA English
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB The effect of 3 topically active drugs, panthenol (I) [81-13-0], chlorphenesin (II) [104-29-0] and lignocaine (III) [137-58-6] on the rheol. properties of some solidified Na stearate [822-16-2]-based sticks (SSSS) contg. glycerol [56-81-5], propylene glycol (PG) [57-55-6], polyethylene glycol 400 (PEG 400) [25322-68-3] or PEG 600 as humectants, was investigated using a Ferranti-Shirely cone plate viscometer, in an attempt to throw further light on the possibility of using SSSS as topical dosage form. I generally lowered the static and dynamic yield values of the various investigated SSSS bases except those contg. <17.5% PG in which these parameters increased as a result of inclusion of the drug. Thixotropic breakdown was much lower in medicated sticks than in the corresponding bases; PG-formulated sticks also offered an exception in this respect. I also lowered the plastic viscosity of all the investigated SSSS bases. II generally increased the static and dynamic yield values of PG-formulated stick bases; in the presence of other humectants, these parameters were much less affected by the addn. of the drug. Again, thixotropic breakdown was appreciably increased by addn. of this drug to PG-formulated SSSS bases; glycerol and PEG 600-formulated stick bases reacted variably to the addn. of the drug, according to humectant concn., whereas PEG 400-formulated sticks showed no significant change in their thixotropic breakdown. I lowered the plastic viscosity of PG and glycerol-formulated SSSS bases and did not modify that of bases contg. polyethylene, glycols as humectants. III generally increased the static and dynamic yielded values of PG -formulated stick bases, esp. at high humectant concns.; with other humectants, these parameters were lowered to different extents due to inclusion of this medicament in the sticks. III increased the thixotropic breakdown of PG-formulated stick bases and lowered this parameter appreciably in the case of PEG 400-formulated bases; no well defined influence of the drug on this parameter was noticed in the case of bases contg. any of the 2 other humectants. The plastic viscosity of all investigated SSSS bases was lowered in the presence of III.
ST panthenol rheol stearate stick; chlorphenesin rheol stearate stick; lignocaine rheol stearate stick; sodium stearate stick rheol
IT Pharmaceuticals
(sticks, sodium stearate-based, rheol. of, drugs effect on)
IT 822-16-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
(pharmaceutical sticks contg., rheol. of, drugs effect on)
IT 81-13-0 104-29-0 137-58-6
RL: BIOL (Biological study)

L42 ANSWER 63 OF 73 USPATFULL on STN

- DETD Emulsion bases are solid emulsions to which it is possible to incorporate additional water. Optionally, the emulsion base may contain wetting agents, dispersing agents, emulsifiers, penetrants, emollients, humectants, detergents, hardeners, preservatives and the like to modify the properties of the base. Surface active agents may, for example, be ionic (cationic or anionic compounds, for example soaps), zwitterionic, polyionic, or nonionic surface active agents which contain hydroxy groups and ether linkages (polyhydric alcohol anhydrides and polyoxyethylene chains) to provide hydrophilic activity. For example, polyoxyethylene glycol 400 (PEG 400), a Tween, Span 40, Polysorbate 80, polyoxyl 40 stearate, and the like are frequently used examples of nonionic surface active agents. Water soluble ointment bases may comprise an aqueous phase of 10 to 80 percent, an emulsifying agent, and an oleaginous phase of 20 to 90 percent. A humectant, for example, glycerin, propylene glycol, or a polyethylene glycol may be added to the aqueous phase to stabilize the water content of the ointment base. The humectant can also improve the dispersion of the non-liquid antiseptic composition when it comes into contact with aqueous media on the hand and in the hand wound (such as for example sweat, serum, and blood) should a wound occur. The addition of certain alcohols, for example stearyl alcohol, cetyl alcohol, fatty acid esters of sorbitan or mannitan, alkyl alcohols (C_{sub}.20 -C_{sub}.30) can be added to emulsion base formulas to help to stabilize the aqueous content of the emulsion. Stearyl alcohol is a solid that also contributes to the hardness of the ointment base. The oleaginous phase (also known as the non-aqueous phase) may comprise a petrolatum, fats, waxes, organic alcohols, polyglycol esters, and the like water-insoluble molecules. The emulsifier for an oil-in-water emulsion may be an alkali soap, alkyl sulfate, amine soap, polyglycol ester, alkyl aryl sulfate, quaternary ammonium compound and the like. One suitable method of preparation of an ointment base is to separately heat (for example with use of a steam bath) the aqueous phase(s) with its additives and the non-aqueous phase(s) until each phase is in a suitably softened, melted or liquid state, and until each phase has attained approximately the same temperature. The heating may be used to attain a temperature of between about 25 and 200 .degree. C., preferably between about 45 and about 95 degrees centigrade. Preferably the aqueous and non-aqueous phases may be then mixed at about the same temperature, until a smooth creamy mixture is obtained. Stirring may be continued while the mixture cools as desired before it is added to a glove.
- DETD In another embodiment of the present invention a glove in accordance with the present invention has at least two compartments in parallel to the glove wall, wherein at least one of the compartments parallel to the glove wall, called compartment One, contains a catalytic solution which comprises:
- DETD (g) about 0.1 to about 20 parts of a peroxide catalyst such as a powdered catalytic metal or a catalytic metal compound such as a metal oxide like for example maganese dioxide; useful because the peroxide catalyst is capable of releasing oxygen gas from a peroxide compound;
- DETD The gloves for Example 48 are made using a two compartment system whose partial mixture as a result of a glove wall puncture can produce oxygen gas bubbles in the mixture which helps to expand the non-liquid antiseptic composition mixture, partially in the form of a foam and partially in the form of a viscous cream base, from the glove puncture site. The two compartments are provided in parallel with the glove wall so that the glove puncturing object can cause some mixture formation from the two compartments. The composition for the outer glove compartment contains 15 grams of 20% hydrogen peroxide solution emulsified in 12 grams of white petrolatum and 5 grams of glycerin. The composition for the inner compartment contains 2 grams of finely

DET D dispersed **catalytic** manganese dioxide powder in 20 grams of distilled sterile water that has been emulsified in 6 grams of white petrolatum, and 5 grams of polyoxyethylene glycol 400 molecular weight. The gloves for Example 49 are made using a two compartment system whose partial mixture as a result of a glove wall puncture can produce some carbon dioxide gas bubbles in the mixture which helps to expand the non-liquid antiseptic composition mixture, partially in the form of a foam and partially in the form of a viscous cream base, from the glove puncture site. The two compartments are provided in parallel with the glove wall so that the glove puncturing object can cause some mixture formation from the two compartments. The composition for the outer glove compartment contains 15 grams of 50% concentrated hydrochloric acid emulsified in 12 grams of white petrolatum and 5 grams of glycerin. The composition for the inner compartment contains 15 grams of sodium iodide, 5 grams of sodium bicarbonate, and 2 grams of finely dispersed **catalytic** manganese dioxide powder in 25 grams of distilled sterile water that has been emulsified in 6 grams of white petrolatum, and 5 grams of polyoxyethylene glycol 400 molecular weight.

DET D The gloves for Example 50 are made using a two compartment system whose partial mixture as a result of a glove wall puncture can produce oxygen gas bubbles in the mixture which helps to expand the non-liquid antiseptic composition mixture, partially in the form of a foam and partially in the form of a viscous cream base, from the glove puncture site. The two compartments are provided in parallel with the glove wall so that the glove puncturing object can cause some mixture formation from the two compartments. The composition for the outer glove compartment contains 15 grams of 20% benzoyl peroxide solution emulsified in 12 grams of white petrolatum and 5 grams of glycerin. The composition for the inner compartment contains 2 grams of finely dispersed **catalytic** manganese dioxide powder in 20 grams of distilled sterile water that has been emulsified in 6 grams of white petrolatum, and 5 grams of polyoxyethylene glycol 400 molecular weight.

ACCESSION NUMBER:

94:92025 USPATFULL

TITLE:

Flexible protective medical gloves and methods for their use

INVENTOR(S):

Dresdner, Jr., Karl P., 235 W. 48th St., Apt. #18N, New York City, NY, United States 10036
Dangman, Kenneth H., 400 Riverside Dr., Apt. #1A, New York City, NY, United States 10032
Jazlowiecki, Edward A., 15 Sachems Trail, West Simsbury, CT, United States 06092

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION:

US 5357636 19941025

APPLICATION INFO.:

US 1992-906829 19920630 (7)

DOCUMENT TYPE:

Utility

FILE SEGMENT:

Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER:

Crowder, Clifford D.

ASSISTANT EXAMINER:

Vanatta, Amy B.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS:

20

EXEMPLARY CLAIM:

1

NUMBER OF DRAWINGS:

7 Drawing Figure(s); 7 Drawing Page(s)

LINE COUNT:

4898

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L11 ANSWER 23 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

DETD When compounds of the instant invention are intended for use in compositions as an anticaries agent, they are typically incorporated in oral or dental preparations in effective amounts typically to provide about 100-5000 ppm total F, preferably about 500-2000 ppm and most preferably about 1000 ppm. For instance, bisoleylamine monofluorophosphate can be preferably employed in amount of about 3.34% by weight, which provides about 1000 ppm total F. Typically, the oral preparation is a dentifrice, such as dental cream, tablet or powder, containing as a vehicle about 20-95% by weight of a water-insoluble polishing material, preferably including water-insoluble phosphate such as insoluble sodium metaphosphate, dicalcium phosphate, tricalcium phosphate, trimagnesium phosphate. The dentifrice may also include water; humectants such as glycerine, sorbitol, propylene glycol 400; detergents; gelling agents such as Irish moss and sodium carboxymethyl cellulose; antibacterial agents; coloring or whitening agents; preservatives; silicones; chlorophyll compounds, additional ammoniated materials; and flavoring or sweetening materials.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 78:42390 USPATFULL

TITLE: Amine monofluorophosphates in dentifrices

INVENTOR(S): Schreiber, Ronald S., Highland Park, NJ, United States
Duff, Edward J., Sandbach, England

PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Colgate-Palmolive Company, New York, NY, United States
(U.S. corporation)

NUMBER	KIND	DATE
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PATENT INFORMATION: US 4105759 19780808

APPLICATION INFO.: US 1977-782114 19770328 (5)

DOCUMENT TYPE: Utility

FILE SEGMENT: Granted

PRIMARY EXAMINER: Morgenstern, Norman

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE: Stone, Robert L., Grill, Murray M., Sylvester, Herbert S.

NUMBER OF CLAIMS: 9

EXEMPLARY CLAIM: 1, 4

LINE COUNT: 459

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L11 ANSWER 15 OF 23 USPATFULL on STN

SUMM Since wintergreen appears to be acceptable in certain antacid tablets (Tums--calcium carbonate in particular), it appears that perfectly dry solid materials may be suitable for formulating various alkaline compositions with wintergreen as a component. Bicarbonate containing dentrifice formulations have been prepared with various standard humectants such as propylene glycol, glycerin, and polyethylene glycol. Whether or not water is present in these formulations, significant wintergreen degradation is observed when they are flavored with wintergreen. Where water is present, the degradation is more pronounced than when water is absent, but even in the absence of water, wintergreen degradation is still significant with these humectants.

ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:36688 USPATFULL
TITLE: Stabilized formulations of methyl salicylate, bicarbonate ion, and polyalkylene glycol
INVENTOR(S): Sheehan, Craig, Belle Mead, NJ, United States
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Church & Dwight Co, Inc., Princeton, NJ, United States
(U.S. corporation)

	NUMBER	KIND	DATE
PATENT INFORMATION:	US 5885555		19990323
APPLICATION INFO.:	US 1998-99223		19980617
DOCUMENT TYPE:	Utility		
FILE SEGMENT:	Granted		
PRIMARY EXAMINER:	Rose, Shep K.		
LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:	Fishman, Irving		
NUMBER OF CLAIMS:	18		
EXEMPLARY CLAIM:	1		
LINE COUNT:	372		

CAS INDEXING IS AVAILABLE FOR THIS PATENT.

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L1 ANSWER 3 OF 3 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1983:95484 CAPLUS
DN 98:95484
TI Determination of the humectant capacity of some substances used in toothpaste production
AU Tolev, R.; Bogoslobova, I.; Boyanova, V.
CS Bulg.
SO Trudove na Nauchnoizsledovatelskiya Khimikofarmatsevtichen Institut (1982), 12, 163-70
CODEN: TKZGAG; ISSN: 0371-8972
DT Journal
LA Bulgarian
CC 62-7 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
AB The rate of water loss from 10g of solns. of several **humectants** at 51.degree. decreased in the series PEG 400 [25322-68-3] > xylitol [87-99-0] > sorbitol [50-70-4] > PEG 200 > PEG 300 > glycerol [56-81-5] > propylene glycol [57-55-6]. Substances with high water retention are necessary components of high-quality toothpastes.
ST humectant capacity toothpaste polyol
IT Dentifrices
 (polyols for, humectant capacity of)
IT Humectants
 (polyols, for toothpastes)
IT Alcohols, biological studies
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (polyhydric, for toothpaste, humectant capacity of)
IT 50-70-4, biological studies 56-81-5, biological studies 57-55-6,
 biological studies 87-99-0 25322-68-3
 RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (for toothpaste, humectant capacity of)
IT 7732-18-5, biological studies
 RL: PRP (Properties)
 (loss of, from toothpaste humectants)

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L2 ANSWER 1 OF 1 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1984:215285 CAPLUS
DN 100:215285
TI Influence of some humectants on the physical characteristics of solidified sodium stearate-based sticks
AU Kassem, A. A.; Mattha, A. G.; El-Khatib, G. K.
CS Fac. Pharm., Cairo Univ., Cairo, Egypt
SO International Journal of Cosmetic Science (1984), 6(1), 13-31
CODEN: IJCMDW; ISSN: 0142-5463
DT Journal
LA English
CC 62-2 (Essential Oils and Cosmetics)
AB The effect of widely used humectants, glycerol [56-81-5], propylene glycol (PG) [57-55-6], polyethylene glycol [25322-68-3] (PEG 400 and PEG 600), on the phys. characteristics of solidified Na stearate [822-16-2]-based sticks (SSSS) was compared. Sticks prep'd. with PG or PEG 600 generally were harder than the corresponding ones contg. glycerol or PEG 400. PG lowered the penetrability of the sticks while PEG 400 tended to increase it. Glycerol or PEG 600 produced sticks with intermediate penetrability values. All investigated sticks showed practically acceptable softening points. PG-based sticks showed the lowest yield by abrasion values while PEG 400-based ones showed the highest such values. Glycerol or PEG 600 produced sticks with intermediate behavior. Sticks prep'd. with PG generally showed the highest tendency to dry by evapn. There was a clear tendency towards redn. in evapn. with all the considered humectants, proportional to humectant concn. increase. Sticks formulated with PEGs showed considerably longer disintegration times than those formulated with glycerol or PG. All sticks showed a plastic thixotropic flow behavior. Static and dynamic yield value-humectant concn. curves exhibited an almost identical behavior with all investigated systems; SSSS with PG showed the highest dynamic and static yield values while those formulated with PEG 400 showed the lowest such values; the presence of PEG 400 or glycerol resulted in sticks with intermediate behavior in this respect. PG produced sticks showing the highest thixotropic breakdown by shear; glycerol came next. PEG-based sticks showed strong fluctuations in their thixotropic breakdown-humectant concn. behavior. PG gave sticks with the highest plastic viscosity; they, indeed, had a tough texture. Glycerol or PEG 600-based sticks had intermediate plastic viscosities and acceptable spreading characteristics. PEG 400-based sticks had the lowest plastic viscosity and best spreading characteristics. Almost all sticks investigated were stable after 18 mo storage as far as hardness, penetrability, syneresis and pH are concerned. However, syneresis was relatively apparent at the end of the storage period, esp. at high humectant concns. Most observations were accounted for in terms of phase transitions taking place in the soap gel.
ST humectant stearate cosmetic stick
IT Humectants
IT (sodium stearate cosmetic stick properties in relation to)
IT Cosmetics
IT (sticks, sodium stearate, properties of, humectants effect on)
IT 822-16-2
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
IT (cosmetic sticks, properties of, humectants effect on)
IT 56-81-5, biological studies 57-55-6, biological studies 25322-68-3
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
IT (humectant, solid sodium stearate stick properties in relation to)

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L3 ANSWER 37 OF 39 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1965:468335 CAPLUS
DN 63:68335
OREF 63:12548h,12549a-e
TI Metallization of luminescent screens
IN Saulnier, T. A.
PA Radio Corp. of America
SO 14 pp.
DT Patent
LA Unavailable
CC 10 (Spectra and Some Other Optical Properties)
FAN.CNT 1

	PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
PI	BE 645388		19640715	BE	
PRAI	US		19630318		

AB Luminescent screens for cathode-ray and similar tubes have a layer of luminophors contg. small amts. of poly(vinyl alc.) (I) as binder and with numerous distinct particles having different phys. characteristics. Over this an org. substrate is formed with a highly smooth surface on which a metallic coating is deposited. To prep. the substrate, a thin undercoat is first applied of a nonflammable liquid (preferably water) contg. a material with good film-forming properties at a relatively low temp., but which need not form a completely smooth surface after drying at .apprx.30.degree.. This is followed by an upper coating of a nonflammable liquid (preferably water) contg. a substance which is not completely film-forming but which forms a very smooth mirrorlike surface after drying at a similar temp. The material for the undercoat should be nonflammable, sol. or dispersible in water before application, insol. in water after drying, form a film at .apprx.20.degree. to fill or bridge the interstices in the luminescent layer, stay wettable for some time after drying and not repel the aq. emulsion of the upper layer but adhere to it, evap. and be removed by baking under vacuum below 450.degree. and have a relatively low viscosity. Solns. of poly(vinyl acetate), I, or acrylic resins are suitable. If only a water-sol. substance is used, a bichromate or an aldehyde with a catalyst is added to render it insol. after drying. A humectant such as ethylene glycol, polyethylene glycol, or glycerol may be added to improve wettability or film-forming properties. With an acrylic resin such as a polymer of ethyl or methyl acrylate, ethyl dimethacrylate, or methyl or butyl methacrylate, excessive drying or too great a thickness of the emulsion may give a hydrophobic surface. This may be prevented by adding a little I or hydroxyethyl cellulose. Up to 10% of a plasticizer such as dibutylphthalate, butylphthalate, butylglycolate, methylphthalate, or ethylglycolate improves film-forming properties. For the undercoating it is preferable to use 2-10% poly(vinyl acetate) copolymerized

Copy 4/5

L51 ANSWER 3 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1993:109535 CAPLUS
DN 118:109535
TI Adsorbed water as a dominant factor in the thermal cyclodehydration of baclofen in the presence of Fractosil
AU Ruelle, P.; Estermann, B.; Ho, N. T.; Kesselring, U. W.
CS Ec. Pharm., Univ. Lausanne, Lausanne, 1015, Switz.
SO Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 6th (1992), Volume 1, 267-79 Publisher: Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind., Chatenay Malabry, Fr.
CODEN: 58UVAC
DT Conference
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB The **decompn.** kinetics of **baclofen** mixed with various types of Fractosil were studied as a function of temp., relative humidity, and diln. Dtn. of the time required to **decomp.** 10% of the amt. of **baclofen** initially present showed the important role of the amt. of adsorbed water in the relative stability of the drug. Except for the temp., the major factors affecting the **decompn.** of **baclofen** were apparently not relative humidity, diln., or the surface area of the specific Fractosil but rather the amt. of water present in the sample per mg of drug and per m² of Fractosil surface area under const. conditions of temp., humidity, and diln.
ST **baclofen decompn** Fractosil water adsorption
IT Glass, oxide
Silica gel, biological studies
RL: BIOL (Biological study)
 (**baclofen** in mixts. with, **decompn.** of, water adsorption effect on)
IT Decomposition
 (of **baclofen**, in mixts with Fractosil, water adsorption effect on)
IT Adsorption
 (of water, on **baclofen**-Fractosil mixts., **baclofen decompn.** in relation to)

COPY 5/5

L51 ANSWER 5 OF 14 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2003 ACS on STN
AN 1990:164846 CAPLUS
DN 112:164846
TI Methodology for studying the thermal stability of baclofen in the presence of Avicel PH 101
AU Estermann, B.; Ruelle, P.; Ho Nam Tran; Negre, J. C.; Kesselring, U. W.
CS Ec. Pharm., Univ. Lausanne, Lausanne, 1005, Switz.
SO Congr. Int. Technol. Pharm., 5th (1989), Volume 4, 259-67 Publisher:
Assoc. Pharm. Galenique Ind., Chatenay Malabry, Fr.
CODEN: 56SEA5
DT Conference
LA French
CC 63-5 (Pharmaceuticals)
AB The stability of binary powder mixts. of **baclofen** and Avicel PH 101 (microcryst. cellulose) was studied as a function of temp. (60.7-85.2.degree.), relative humidity (43.0-83.0%), and diln. (9.0-199.0-fold). The disappearance of **baclofen** and the appearance of its **decompn.** product, **baclofen** lactam, were detd. by HPLC, and matrix-function analyses of the data were carried out. The kinetic results indicated that **baclofen** was **decompd.** in soln. after dissoln. in the layer of water adsorbed by the Avicel. To this, however, had to be added the loss of substance by capture in the solid mass of the excipient. The rate of such capture was always greater than the rate of chem. **decompn.** This latter finding, together with the particular behavior of Avicel as a function of relative humidity, explains the variations obsd. in the proportions of **baclofen** lost by capture or **decompn.** as a function of relative humidity and diln.
ST baclofen cellulose mixt stability; Avicel baclofen mixt stability
IT Kinetics of thermal **decomposition**
 (of **baclofen** in mixts. with Avicel PH 101)
IT Humidity
 (relative, baclofen stability in Avicel PH 101 mixts in relation to)
IT 9004-34-6, Avicel PH 101, properties
RL: PRP (Properties)
 (baclofen stability in mixts. with)
IT 22518-27-0
RL: FORM (Formation, nonpreparative)
 (formation of, as **baclofen** **decompn.** product, in mixt. with cellulose)
IT 1134-47-0, Baclofen
RL: PRP (Properties)
 (stability of, in mixts. with cellulose)